

Official Directory of Pocahontas County.

Judge of Circuit Court, H. A. Holt.
Prosecuting Attorney, H. S. Turk.
Sheriff, J. C. Arbogast.
Deputy Sheriff, R. C. Hill.
Clerk of Cir. & Co. Courts, J. J. Beards.
Assessor, C. O. Arbogast.

Com'rs. Co. Court, (S. B. Hannah, Pres't.)
(S. H. Clark.)
(Geo. P. Moore.)
County Surveyor, Geo. Baxter.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

1st (Green Bank) District: Justices, Wm. L. Brown and J. H. Patterson.
Notaries Public, Wm. L. Brown, C. O. Arbogast and David McLaughlin.
Constables, Thomas B. Maupin and C. B. Maupin.

2nd (Huntersville) District: Justices, Geo. H. Keen and Henry N. Hannah.
Notaries, Geo. P. Moore and Geo. Baxter.
Constable, John A. Young.

3rd (Huntersville) District: Justices, Jas. T. Lockridge, Notaries, H. S. Rucker, R. S. Turk, J. B. Hannah.
Constable, C. O. Sharp.

4th (Little Level) District: Justices, D. A. Peck and D. C. Kinulson.
Notaries, Isaac McNeal, N. J. Brown, B. C. Hill, C. P. Bryan, Peter Hill, Jno. W. McNeal and Aaron Hill.
Constable, R. F. McChire.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the 1st Monday in April, 3rd Monday in June, and 3rd Monday of Oct.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, June, and October. June is levy term.

DR. S. P. PATTERSON,
HUNTERSVILLE,
W. VA.

H. S. RUCKER,
Attorney-at-Law, & Notary Public,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas county, and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

R. S. TURK,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas county, and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

F. J. SNYDER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

D. A. STOFER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and Webster counties.

W. L. KEE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will practice in the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County.

DR. J. H. WEYMOUTH,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
Beverly, W. Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

J. B. LOCKRIDER, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
Edm., W. Va.
Respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and surrounding country. Prompt attention to all calls both day and night.
Charges reasonable.

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A FAMILY AFFAIR.

BY HUGH CONWAY.

Author of "Called Back" and "Dark Days."

Suppose it is we choose.

When the enforced meeting between Lady Clouston and her stepdaughter took place, the young lady, by means of those signs and tokens, the masonry of which women alone fully comprehend, showed the state of her mind so clearly that war to the knife was then and there declared.

And civil war in families—baronets or otherwise—is a deplorable thing; doubly deplorable for the neutral parties, who lack the excitement of the internecine combat. For a while Sir Malagay's life was anything but a happy one.

It matters little who was most to blame—the girl for her unreasonableness and stubborn spirit, and want of resignation to the inevitable—Lady Clouston for retreating with all an injured woman's pettiness and spite—Sir Malagay for the thoroughly man-like conduct in letting things drift. They did drift with a vengeance! The breach between the two ladies soon became so enormous to be bridged over by any unskillful diplomatic engineering.

As a compromise between the belligerents was not worth seeking. The battle-royal was fought when the time came for Miss Clouston to be presented. Lady Clouston asserted that it was the proper person to present her stepdaughter. Beatrice coldly declined her aid. Her ladyship insisted; her stepdaughter was firm in her refusal. Sir Malagay declared himself under his wife's banner, and for once attempted to exercise parental authority. Whereupon Miss Clouston cut the matter short, and declined being presented at all. It was a most dreadful state of affairs! You can, at least, drive a horse to the water, even if you can't make him drink; but you dare not haul a refractory young woman into the presence of a gracious sovereign.

Lady Clouston, who was rigidly exact in following the prescribed usages of society, may not have been far wrong when she declared that "a baronet's daughter, who refused to be presented, was—well, a monstrosity!"

Sir Malagay began to wish his ancestors had not separated themselves from the Roman Catholic communion. He could have sent his daughter to a nunnery. But then, he sadly reflected, she wouldn't have gone at any price. If put there by force, the Protestant league would soon have her out, and she would be a laughing-stock.

The only thing the worried baronet could think of was to send for his rebel, and ask her advice as to the best means of disposing of her troublesome self.

When alone with her father Beatrice always behaved prettily. She was very fond of him, although the remembrance of the tears, the part, the distracted vows, when contrasted with his second marriage for nothing but good looks, made her look upon him with a little contempt. She did not know that man is so gregarious a creature that it is not meet for him to live alone. She heard his remarks in silence, then gave him her opinion on the matter.

"I don't want to be a nuisance to you, papa. I am eighteen now—too old to go back to school. It's nonsense, of course, to say I should like to earn my own living, because when I come of age I shall have some money. May I go and live at Fairholme?"

Fairholme was Sir Malagay's seldom-used seat in one of the southern counties.

"But you can't live there alone," he said.

"Yes, I could. Mrs. Williams could take care of me. I shall be happy enough."

"My dear girl, why not be reasonable and make friends with Lady Clouston? Then we could all go abroad together."

Lady Clouston, who was by no means a fool, had by this time found out that she needed something more than mere good looks to go down, or go up, in the society her heart longed for. She had, therefore, made up her mind to become a traveled woman, and had arranged that Sir Malagay should take her to a variety of foreign countries. The proposed tour was to be an affair of years, and her ladyship had a dim idea of writing, or of getting some one else to write a book, describing the well-worn pathways she meant to travel. She hoped to take the world by storm as a literary woman.

"I can't go abroad with you," said Beatrice. "I shall be unbearable myself and make you miserable."

"But if you stay in England you must be promoted and come with me and all that sort of thing."

"If ever I do get married," said Beatrice drily, "I will be presented as Lady Clouston was on my marriage."

Sir Malagay's cheek reddened. He was much hurt by the remark. Poor old King Lear found a fitting simile for an ungrateful child, but the sharpness of a baronet's child is more painful than a whole jawful of serpents' fangs. He did not reply; but the worthy baronet was not his wife's end. What could he do with this girl? He had very few relations—he cared for none of them. Oh! Mr. Tallant, of Hallowood House, was a confirmed invalid; Horace and Herbert were men without homes or wives. Sir Malagay was willing enough that Beatrice should remain in England. He had suffered much during the last few months from the dissension of his wife and daughter. But where to bestow Beatrice?

At last he remembered an aunt of his own who lived in quiet retirement in one of the suburbs of London. It was of course absurd for Beatrice to think of living at Fairholme, in a half-ruined house with a hundred acres and two servants. He it was arranged that her great-aunt should take her while Sir Malagay and Lady Clouston were on the Continent. He told Mrs. Clouston she went, and, as that lady was very old, very deaf, and very uncompanying, it may be presumed that Miss Clouston had a pretty time of it.

ing her father's absence from one reason or another years.



BEATRICE CLouston.

After a while Sir Malagay almost forgot he had a daughter. The Cloustons settled down to continental life for an indefinite time. Lady Clouston knew she was improving herself, and moreover, that Sir Malagay was saving enough money to refurbish the town house from top to bottom whenever they did return to England. In the course of the four years spent abroad, Lady Clouston rectified her predecessor's line of omission, and gave her devoted husband two fine boy-babies. In the revived delights of paternity—a paternity which is so especially dear to middle age—Sir Malagay forgot little of the troublesome obstinate girl he had left in England. His wife and his boys all but turned her out of his heart. So here was Beatrice in the extraordinary position of being a baronet's daughter with scarcely a friend in the world.

At last the Cloustons returned to England. Whether her ladyship wrote her book or not is a matter of uncertainty; anyway, it was never published. Beatrice made no objection to rejoining the family circle. Her father and his wife found her greatly changed. She was quieter, more reserved, more amenable to reason. It seemed to Sir Malagay that she had passed her time at Mrs. Williams's study. The learning she had acquired almost frightened the baronet; but he was glad to see she had grown into a woman, and so he felt quite justified in his laughter, and hoped that she would be a blessing for the future.

His hopes were vain. This time there was no doubt as to with whom the fault lay. A beauty like Lady Clouston could not endure the constant presence of a younger, fresher and even more beautiful beauty. She was also jealous at the way in which her own children took to Beatrice. Besides, she had never forgiven the girl. Relations soon grew strained, and towards the end of the year Beatrice wrote to her mother, and asked if they would give her a home.

She was now nearly twenty-three. Having when she came of age succeeded to her late mother's third of Lord Talbert's possessions, she was independent both by age and by income. She was willing to live at Hallowood House, if her mother would take her. If not, she resolved to start an establishment of her own. She was still in her former anomalous position—a baronet's daughter who had never made a proper entrance into society. As Lady Clouston said, she must have been a wrong-headed young woman, as this position seemed to trouble her very little.

The Talberts who liked the little they had seen of their niece went into solemn conference on the request. They decided, in the event of Sir Malagay giving his consent, on that point they were most exacting—she might come to them. Sir Malagay raised no objections, so Beatrice Clouston came to Hallowood House, where since her arrival, about a week ago, she had lived in a state of amused wonder at the amiable peculiarities of the "Talberts" gradually revealed themselves to her.

She had, of course, intended to make herself useful to her uncles. It may have been the want of some occupation other than study which made her turn her eyes to Hallowood House and the two lacholers. She was no longer a schoolgirl, so at once bravely hinted that she was willing to regulate their household matters. The silent horror with which the proposal was received told her at once that her plan was to be a disaster. She saw that her uncles would on no account dream of intrusting their researches into domestic economy to any hands save their own, and their parsimoniousness of those hands was deeply impressed upon her when, the day after her arrival, she found Uncle Horace handing even the wash into the plain scolding, and in the paternal and grumpy way, teaching her the most approved fashion of handling a needle and thread.

After having lived at Hallowood House for a week Miss Clouston must have been ready to welcome any agent of import. It is a wonder that when Horace Talbert, at Mr. Norville's suggestion, walked into the drawing room and told his niece what had happened, her maternal and excellent twin to a high pitch.

"Is it a pretty child?" she asked.

"Wonderfully so. Norville and Herbert are putting it into a couple of wags."

Beatrice did not run at once to see for herself. "What do you mean to do about it, uncle Horace?" she asked.

"I don't know. I suppose we must keep it till tomorrow and see if the mystery is explained. You had better come out and give us your advice."

Beatrice walked into the hall. The child had made great progress during Horace's absence. The nurse was tucking him and making him laugh. Herbert was striking his bright hair in quite a paternal way. Even the respectable Whitaker was smiling pleasantly.

"What a dear little thing!" exclaimed

Beatrice, as she walked to the table and looked at the sturdy writhen.

She was the first woman the child had seen since he left his friends at the retirement house. Miss servants, with the curiosity of their sex and kind, had peeped surreptitiously over the laboratory, but had not attracted notice. At such a tender age as his, women are a child's natural protectors. He at once gazed like a cat at the fair girl, who smiled and opened her arms. The little man darted into them, and with a chirrup of delight laid his head on the girl's shoulder and seemed perfectly happy and at ease. He was so pretty that no woman could have refrained from caressing him. Miss Clouston knelt him again and again, then, like every one who came near him, fell to stroking his golden locks and twisting them round her fingers. The child's eyes began to close under her soft and soothing caresses.

"He must go to bed," said Beatrice, decidedly.

"Certainly," said uncle Horace. "Where has he better sleep?"

"Just here a most comfortable bed," said Herbert.

Just was the perfect word, but Herbert in his heartily capacity knew the quality of every bed in the house, even the amount of bedding on each. Mr. Norville turned away. He was afraid of disgracing himself by a burst of ill-timed mirth.

"No, no," exclaimed Beatrice; "he shall sleep with me. Look at him, uncle Horace; isn't he a perfect cherub?"

"He's a pretty little boy; but we don't know where he comes from, my dear. I hardly think you ought to take a strange infant to sleep with you."

"Oh, nonsense, uncle Horace! See what a clean, beautiful boy it is. Whitaker, send a large can of hot water to my room. Come, my pet; I will see how I can get the part of a nursemaid."

Singing and crooning and carrying the child to the most approved fashion, Miss Clouston proceeded to bear her first away.

"You had better look at his face, Beatrice," said Horace. "It may be marked with his name."

After this the three men went back to the dining-room and talked the curious occurrence over as a lover.

In about half an hour's time Beatrice reappeared with the intelligence that the boy's clothing bore no mark of any kind. Indeed, it all seemed brand new. She was apparently much delighted with her new toy. She kept running up and down stairs, to ascertain that her protégé was sleeping the sleep of innocent babyhood. At last she went away altogether.

"Beatrice is more demonstrative than I have ever seen her to be," said Norville, regretfully. Herbert echoed the remark, but Mr. Norville said nothing. He thought the boy's kindness showed too much this mysterious infant child added another charm to the many he had already discovered in Miss Clouston.

The three men sat together until it was too late to hope that matters would be cleared up that night. No mother, no telegram came. The curate took his friends good night and walked back to his lodgings in the village, thinking what a charming picture Miss Clouston with the child in her arms made. Poor Mr. Norville! He had only known Beatrice a week, and was already beginning to dream a foolish dream.

The brothers continued sitting on either side of the fire. They were not early-bedded people. Now that they were alone they said little more about the arrival. For this time they had been discussing every point of theory which might account for the child's appearance adding them, so the subject was threadbare and they sat in silence trying to invent fresh causes. Suddenly a most curious and startling suspicion entered Horace Talbert's mind—a suspicion which was so strong that he made his way to his brother's room. He had by any chance known all about the matter! He had certainly not greatly taken with the little boy. Horace remembered that much at home the child had made himself with Herbert. How, when he, Horace, came out of the drawing-room with Beatrice, he had found Herbert striking and putting the little head. Could there be so constant passages in Herbert's life about which he knew nothing? He pushed the thought but it came again and again.

Just after twelve, and when the brothers were thinking of retiring, to their great surprise Beatrice reappeared. She was in daytime dressing gown and slippers. After waiting until Mr. Norville must certainly have gone she had come down of course to hear if any news had arrived. Uncle Horace, with his eyes fixed on Herbert, expressed his conviction that no news was meant to arrive. But he looked mysteriously into the fire. Her head was bent forward, her hands clasped round one of her knees. She made a pretty, almost classical-looking picture, no doubt of approval of by those men of taste, her uncles.

"Then what will you do?" she asked, at last.

"We will wait until tomorrow, or the day after, then put the matter into the hands of the police," said Horace, at last.

Herbert said nothing, as his father's suggestion increased. It was now as if to say good night, the guest for awhile on the rug, apparently infinitely interested in a couple of tiny circles which the was scribbling with the point of an slipper. Presently she looked up with a flushed cheek and spoke the question that was on her mind.

"If nobody comes for the boy would you mind my keeping him?"

"My dear!" cried Uncle Horace, again.

"Here!" she plucked her hands. "Oh, he is mine!" she said. "I have had such a divine idea of life ever since I was a child. I have nothing in life—nothing to live for but for, I could be happy with this little child. Look after him and see him sleeping. He is the sweetest baby!"

"Such a dear little thing!" she said, as she looked at him. "I have had such a divine idea of life ever since I was a child. I have nothing in life—nothing to live for but for, I could be happy with this little child. Look after him and see him sleeping. He is the sweetest baby!"

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help you a little more than any other light would. A
broad road to the light of day.

James B. Canfield,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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Local and Special Notices, five cents a line for each insertion, and no notice inserted for less than twenty-five cents.

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Sales and Notices, in every case, will be charged to the Attorney or other making the sale, and must be paid for in advance or on delivery of the certificate of publication.

Hunterville, Thursday, Feb. 18 1886.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Howell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

The wife of Congressman Barbour, of Virginia, died last week in Washington.

A. N. Williams has been nominated by the President to be postmaster at Parkersburg.

At the revival which is being held at Phillips, Barbour county, more than 50 conversions have taken place.

The pig-bill Chisemen are causing considerable trouble in Washington Territory. Troops have been sent there to put a few of them under the ground, or at least, that is what they have done.

Prof. J. L. Campbell, of Washington and Lee University, died on the 3rd inst. In his death the institution loses a noble professor.

Mr. Joseph Mayne, Commissioner of the attorney of Bath county, Algonquin, on the eve of the 4th, and fell breaking his leg just above the ankle, both bones were broken. — *Sentinel*

The Harrison county grand jury at its recent session in found 305 indictments—309 misdemeanors, and five felonies.

Another great and good man passed away, Hon. Horatio Seymour, ex-Governor, of New York, and Democratic candidate for President in 1868, on the 12th inst. Thus the nation loses one of its truest, noblest and purest statesmen.

Congressman Gibson and State Treasurer Thompson are getting up a nice fight in Mr. Gibson's district. Gibson wants to be re-nominated and Thompson is trying to get the nomination himself. It is hard to tell how they will come out in the end.

Serious trouble is threatened in the Pennsylvania coke regions. Several hundred strikers have been marching from place to place, burning buildings belonging to coal companies and shooting a few miners who were still at work.

A howling mob of Socialists took charge of a portion of London a few days ago, which caused some lively scenes. They took possession of hotels, sacked them of food & destroyed the furniture, broke into private houses and wrecked them badly. The police were powerless to do anything for sometime but finally overpowered the mob and caused peace to reign at "Warsaw." 15,000 persons were in the mob.

Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock died at Governor's Island, Feb. 9th, of a complication of diseases, the immediate cause being a large carbuncle on the back of his neck at the base of the brain, which caused total paralysis of the body. In his death the country loses one of its best citizens and the army one of its best officers. He was born in Montgomery county, Pa., on Feb. 17th, 1824, and at the time of his death lived only five days of completing his 62 years. He was candidate for President in 1880 on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated by Mr. Cleveland.

The cholera fever epidemic which has been at Richmond, Va., for several days, is reported by the authorities to be spreading to the north, and it is feared that it will reach this city in a few days.

published statement showing that the amount of silver dollars in circulation July 31 last, was \$30,284,433, December 31, \$52,511,571, February 11, 1886, \$51,751,320.

The Harrison river has overflowed its banks and submerged the lower part of New Brunswick, N. Y. All business in the shippards and coal yards along the river has been suspended, and the works of the New Jersey Rubber Company have been compelled to shut down.

A bill has been introduced in the U. S. Senate by Mr. Hoar fixing the time for the meeting of Congress in 1887 and every second year thereafter on the first Monday in October, and in 1888, and every second year thereafter on the second Monday of November.

It is reported that Congressman Daniel, of Virginia, fell on the slippery pavement in Washington and injured himself seriously, breaking open his old wound so that the bone protruded.

DEATH OF JOSEPH B. DICKINSON.—We learn from a correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch that Mr. Joe. B. Dickinson died, on the morning of the 3rd inst., after a brief illness, at his residence near Millboro', Bath county. It will be remembered that it was in Mr. Dickinson's family that Lillian Madison resided prior to her ill-fated trip to Richmond in March last. Mr. Dickinson was a man of irreproachable character and greatly respected. — *Specialist*.

Mrs. GRANT has received a check for \$250,000, the first installment of the proceeds from the general's book, and is now more than ever convinced that the pen is mightier than the sword.

A veteran French soldier who served in a number of bloody battles under the great Napoleon, having won many of his daughter's family near Batavia, Ohio. He is over 90 years old, and his name is Louis Christian.

An ancient astronomer predicted that when Good Friday falls on St. George's day, Easter on St. Mark's day, and Corpus Christi on St. John's day, this poor unprotected world of ours would be knocked into smithereens by an ill-regulated comet. This remarkable prediction took place this year. The insurance companies, in the absence of further proof, have not felt justified in raising the rates yet.

This is what the Philadelphia *Times* says about the local newspaper:

"The New Year is a good time to consider the generally overlooked claims of the local newspaper. It is the most useful and least compensated and appreciated of all the agencies which stamp the impress of progress upon villages and inland cities. Without the local newspaper, local towns are, as a rule, thriftless and tend to decay."

It is common for small grocers to speak with contempt of the local newspaper. In that they imitate the policy of greater journals which offend by mainly exhibiting but the village newspaper makes more great men of less material—more brinks without straw—than any other factor in politics, and it is the one ladder on which men climb to local distinction as the beginning of wider fame.

Supreme Court.

In this Court, sitting at Charleston, the call of the docket was concluded on Wednesday, and on Saturday, February 9th, the following decisions from this section of the State were announced:

Anderson vs. Gwin's administrator. from Greenbrier county; opinion by Woods; decree of Circuit Court affirmed.

Hutton vs. Lockridge. from Pendleton; opinion by Green; decree of Circuit Court reversed.

Howyer vs. Martin Towney. appellant from Greenbrier; opinion by Johnson; decree of Circuit Court reversed and award remanded.

Hinton vs. Ellis. from Summers; opinion by Johnson; decree of Circuit Court affirmed.

Moore vs. Harper. from Pocahontas; opinion by Snyder; decree of Circuit Court affirmed.

Ruster et al. vs. Holbrook et al. from Greenbrier; opinion by Green; decree of Circuit Court affirmed.

NEVER GIVE UP.

If you are suffering with low and depressed spirits, loss of appetite, general debility, indigestion, and weak muscular action, or any disease of a bilious nature, by all means, purchase a bottle of Electric Bitters. You will be surprised to see the rapid improvement that will follow. You will be inspired with new life, strength and activity, will return to your normal condition, and have faith in you will follow. In the

best blood, purifier and system restorer ever planned within the reach of the human family, truly is Electric Bitters. The inveterate constipation, biliousness, jaundice, Constipation, Weak Kidneys, or any disease of the urinary organs, or whoever requires an aperient, or a mild stimulant, will always find Electric Bitters the best and only remedy known. They act entirely and safely, every bottle guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or money refunded. Sold in fifty cents a bottle by Wm. H. Cackley & Co., Dunmore, W. Va.

END TO BONE SCRAPING.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. I have been running sore on my leg for eight months. My doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. Filled, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well."

Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 50c per box by Wm. H. Cackley & Co., Dunmore, W. Va.

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county on the 17th day of June, 1885, in the chancery cause of

Jacob Piles vs. John Piles and others, and pursuant to an adjournment and continuing order made on the 10th day of October, 1885, I shall, as special commissioner appointed in said decree, proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, in front of the Court House of Pocahontas county on the

1st DAY OF APRIL, 1886.

Two tracts of land, one containing 616 acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Hunter Creek; the other containing 300 acres, more or less, adjoining the first-mentioned tract, lying on Stephenson's Ridge, South-East side of Greenbrier river. A portion of this land has been heretofore held by Isaac Dean, Joseph Smith and others. The unallotted lands will be first sold, either in a body or in tracts to suit purchasers, and the the allotted lands will be sold by the several order of allotment. Part of this land is well timbered. It lies on a high and fertile farming land. This is supposed to be clear.

TERMS OF SALE: So much cash in hand as will pay costs of suit and sale, and on the balance a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bonds, bearing interest from day of sale, with good security, and then will be retained until all purchase money is paid.

H. S. RICKETTS, Special Comm'r.
I certify that land as required by law has been given by the above commodity.
JOHN J. BEARD, Clerk of Ct.
Feb. 11 1886. Publisher's fee, \$0.75.

Notice.

Sealed proposals for keeping the toll at Marl's Bottom by the year will be received by the undersigned Superintendent until the 20th day of February, 1886, either for a given sum, or for a certain per cent of the tolls, or pay the county a certain sum and have all tolls, subject to rates fixed by the County Court or by law. Proposals to be submitted to the County Court at the March Term next for confirmation and contract or rejection.
No 31-61.] Levi GAY, Supl.

A Great Discovery.

Mr. Wm. Thomas, of Newton, Ia., says: "My wife has been seriously afflicted with a rough for twenty-five years, and this spring more severely than ever before. She had used many remedies without relief, and being urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery, did so, with most gratifying results. The first bottle relieved her very much, and the second bottle has absolutely cured her. She has not had so good health for thirty years."

Try the Bottle Free at Wm. H. Cackley & Co's, Dunmore, W. Va. Large size \$1.00.

Club List.

We will send *The Times* and *Babyhood*, for \$2.00 each. The price of *Babyhood* is \$1.50.

The Times and *Southern Almanac*, for \$2.00 each. The *Almanac* is \$2.00 per year.

The Times and *Home and Acre* for \$1.50 each. The *Home and Acre* is published each month, and if you want a good farm paper you can do no better than take advantage of this cheap combination.

The Times and *The Industrial* for \$1.00 each. Both one year for only \$1.75. The *Industrial* is published weekly.

Can any one bring in a case of Rheumatism or Liver Complaint that Electric Bitters will not speedily cure? We say they cannot, as thousands of cases already permanently cured and who are daily recommending Electric Bitters, will prove Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Weak Back, or any urinary complaint speedily cured. They purify the blood, regulate the bowels, and act directly on the diseased parts. Every bottle Guaranteed.

For sale at Wm. H. Cackley & Co's, Dunmore, W. Va.

An Enterprising Reliable House.

Can always be relied upon, and only to carry in stock the best of everything, but to secure the Agency for such articles as have well-known merit, and are popular with the people, thereby establishing the reputation of being always enterprising, and ever reliable. Having secured the Agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, will sell it on a positive guarantee. It will cure every case and every affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest and to show our confidence, we invite you to call and get a Trial Bottle Free, at Wm. H. Cackley & Co's, Dunmore, W. Va.

MARLIN MAGAZINE RIFLE
Best In The World
For long or short game—made in 3 calibre, 4 calibre, 5 calibre, 6 calibre, 7 calibre, 8 calibre, 9 calibre, 10 calibre, 11 calibre, 12 calibre, 13 calibre, 14 calibre, 15 calibre, 16 calibre, 17 calibre, 18 calibre, 19 calibre, 20 calibre, 21 calibre, 22 calibre, 23 calibre, 24 calibre, 25 calibre, 26 calibre, 27 calibre, 28 calibre, 29 calibre, 30 calibre, 31 calibre, 32 calibre, 33 calibre, 34 calibre, 35 calibre, 36 calibre, 37 calibre, 38 calibre, 39 calibre, 40 calibre, 41 calibre, 42 calibre, 43 calibre, 44 calibre, 45 calibre, 46 calibre, 47 calibre, 48 calibre, 49 calibre, 50 calibre, 51 calibre, 52 calibre, 53 calibre, 54 calibre, 55 calibre, 56 calibre, 57 calibre, 58 calibre, 59 calibre, 60 calibre, 61 calibre, 62 calibre, 63 calibre, 64 calibre, 65 calibre, 66 calibre, 67 calibre, 68 calibre, 69 calibre, 70 calibre, 71 calibre, 72 calibre, 73 calibre, 74 calibre, 75 calibre, 76 calibre, 77 calibre, 78 calibre, 79 calibre, 80 calibre, 81 calibre, 82 calibre, 83 calibre, 84 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and returned to receive money for us and recoup for same. We must the post-offices from their names as money paid to them by any party will be at our risk:

Peter D. Neager.
Wm. H. Hall.
C. B. Sweeney.
A. C. L. Galloway.
Geo. P. Moore.
J. R. Apperson.
J. B. McNeill.
N. J. Brown.
R. W. Hill.

We hope our agents will do all they can in working up new subscribers for us, and thus helping to extend our circulation.

HOME NEWS

—C. P. Durr, Esq. of Webster county, was in town Monday night, and while here called to see us.

—Donnelly, the mail carrier from Lewisburg to this place, is the "funny" man for the boys. He causes them to laugh, and we are sure they will grow fat.

—Miss Minnie Beard has gone up near Frost to teach the young idea how to shoot.

—Just think how provoking it is to get no mail for four or five days and then get a half bushel at a time late at night. We just get wearied and wish we had four railroads.

—The skating craze has died away in Gratton and the rink was sold last week for \$275, which cost eight months ago \$3,000.

—Our thanks are due Hon. C. P. Snyder for public documents.

—Mr. Jim Moore, of Mingo Plate, passed through town one day last week on his way to this county.

—We understand that steps will be taken soon by the County Court to have a bridge or two put across Knapp's creek. We are glad to hear this and hope the Court will carry this measure out speedily.

—The rabids and blue-blinds have returned from their stony homes in the South, and are now trying to attract attention by their noisy songs.

—We have received a pamphlet entitled "A Few Suggestions for the Prevention of Fire" from Home Insurance Co., 119 Broadway, New York, which should be read by every housekeeper. A pamphlet of prevention is worth a hundred dollars.

—Wonder if the ground-log had anything to do with the rabids and blue-blinds coming back to town from their winter quarters?

—We will trade you goods of the Greenbrier Valley Woollen Mill's make for wool and you can bring the wool after you clip it. Call at The Times office and see what we can do for you.

—We are indebted to Hon. Geo. H. Miller for late copies of the St. Paul Globe. The paper, in appearance, is like the New York World and is brim full of news.

—Admiral L. Wumley, the handsome Deputy Marshall for this district, was in town Friday on a pleasure and business trip.

—We forgot to mention Messrs. Allen and Richard Callahan, of Grant, were in to see us last week and before leaving paid us for two new subscribers. They are both enterprising gentlemen and we are always glad to see them come.

—We had no mail facilities to this place last Monday night of this week—on account of high waters. Both county as well as this ought to be ashamed of herself that her rivers and creeks are not bridged.

—Last night we believe the mail did come over from Mt. Grove on Sunday.

CLOTHING.—We have three suits of clothing for sale at this office.

—Last Sunday was Valentine's day on which day it is the custom of men, and some old people as well as young, to exchange a calling their sweethearts a sweetly wooed party, and perchance a betrothed partner.

—Our farmers should take advantage of pretty days Sunday or quiet, to prepare ground for a large crop can be put out. Last year this was done and the consequence is we have plenty of grain in the country so far. We can never get too much wheat in this country, no matter. The grain will be sold at a high price and will bring more money.

month will be at Wm. Gibson's on the 17th of February and remain 5 days, and at Edray and remain 10 days and will be prepared to attend to all Dental work.

—The Baltimore Weekly Sun has passed its 40th year. As a great and good family paper the Sun has few superiors.

—Mr. Uriah Weil, of Mill Point, called to see us Tuesday morn.

—Don't forget that we will trade you goods, manufactured by Greenbrier Valley Woollen Mills, and take wool for them after it is clipped at market prices.

—Mrs. Sarah Hunt, on Friday morning, the 12th inst., at her home on Brown's Mountain, aged 84 years.

—Dr. J. B. Lockridge, of Edray, was in to see us Tuesday.

—Euse Martin, who was tried in Allegheny county Va., recently, charged with murdering his child, was found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to six years in the Penitentiary at Richmond. A bill of exception has been filed by Gen. Skeen to appeal it from the County Court to the Circuit Court.

—We have received a copy of a little pamphlet of 30 pages entitled "Tobacco: How to Grow and Cure It," which gives a vast information to the tobacco growers. As we are out of the business of raising tobacco, we will with pleasure present anyone of our patrons who grows the weed, with the pamphlet, and advise others to send to Southern Fertilizing Company, Richmond, Va., and receive one of these helps in producing the much used weed.

—The Highland Recorder says a man claiming to be "a dealer in blooded stock from Ohio," and later on as a detective passed through that county recently in pursuit of the horse thieves who passed through this county, and at top of Allegheny produced papers showing his "authority" and claimed a fine horse which the thieves had traded to Mr. Collins, as stolen property. This same man will turn out to be a worse thief than the others.

—We had no mail from the Warm Springs on Tuesday night. The mails making on that route have become too frequent. If the contractor cannot put force enough on the road to render efficient service, let him throw up the contract in the interest of some one who will ask a living salary for his services and be able to carry the mail to the satisfaction of all. It is against the interest of all our citizens when the mails are poorly carried. There was no high waters Tuesday to hinder the mail from getting here, and consequently no excuse.

—Hays, either go to school or go to work. You are growing up into a useless set of dead beats. The man who knows how to play pool and knows nothing else, is of no earthly account to himself or to any body else. —Ex.

NO HUMBEE.

We have secured the right by license to sell Clothing, Cloaks, Silk Wraps, Dress Goods—all new styles—trimmings notions, Solid and Plated Jewelry and Watches of either the Waltham or Elgin movement, and many other things, to each and every one in this county, he be school-boy or millionaire. We will sell the same kind of Counterparts for \$1.25 that Coplin, the pedlar, sells for \$2. or \$2.50. The three Union Overalls which Coplin sold to Mr. Yenger for his children for \$18.00, we could have sold for \$0.50.

DON'T FORGET that we make you open your eyes, but Coplin takes you open your pockets.

Coplin has been skimming the people, but we will skin him.

Now in mind that we will be around to see you all. Yours Truly,
HOLCHEN & QUEENHEIM.

The goods of the Greenbrier Valley Woollen Mills, that were in the possession of Mr. J. W. Milligan, will be in the possession of the author of this paper for sometime to come. They are goods worth all that are asked for them. **COME & BUY.**

—The Baltimore Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, South, will begin its 10th annual session in Hamilton, Va., March 10th, 1880. Bishop H. N. McIntyre will preside.

18,000 MILES IN 5 MINUTES. The Charleston Telegram, in a recent issue, carried a message consisting of fifteen words was sent from Charleston to Shanghai, China, on Monday last, by H. B. Holmes, which read: "Hill \$7.47." The route the message was sent is a distance of about 18,000 miles.

—Mrs. Mary Anderson's school at the Harper School house closed last Friday, and she is now teaching in Mr. Frank Harper's family.

—Master Clarence Overholt lost both his dog's, Jeff, his Newfoundland, and Bowser, by getting a dose of strychnine. Clarence has our sympathy for his loss of Jeff which he had taught many little tricks.

Feb. 15th. PRUNELLA.

Donors Deeds.

High Water, and no mail on Saturday last—all on account of there being no bridge across Knapp's creek. I understand there will be steps taken at next County Court for building a bridge across Knapp's creek near H. P. McLaughlin's. Brethren, think seriously over the matter and give us a bridge so we can get to the county seat any time.

We will have another railroad some of these days; so let us have good roads and bridges that can get in.

Some of our roads are in a very bad condition and should be better worked this year than last.

The lumbermen have their logs mostly ready to drive down Greenbrier river.

Prof. J. W. Fitz and C. L. Cook's schools are flourishing.

Feb. 15th. TOM SAWYER.

Transcript from Church Conference Record, Lexington Circuit, Lewisburg District, Baltimore Conference.

Wm. H. Overholt offered the following resolution which was unanimously passed and ordered to be placed on record and copies be furnished the "Episcopal Methodist," "Greenbrier Independent" and "Fayetteville Times" with request to publish the same:

To the Bishop and members of the Baltimore Conference of M. E. Church, South, Greeting:

We the undersigned members of M. E. Church, South, Lexington Circuit, Lewisburg District, would respectfully represent that: Whereas at a church conference held on the 1st day of January 1880, at Wesley Chapel for said circuit, in said district, it being represented to them that an effort would be made by the West Virginia Conference of the M. E. Church, South, such a change in the Baltimore Conference as would include within the bounds of West Virginia Conference, by far the greater part of Lewisburg District of which our change is a part, and believing that such change would work incalculable injury to our beloved Zion in all its interests, and calling to mind that by the blessing of God under the guidance of the Baltimore Conference many victories have been achieved for the Master and under the guidance of our fathers and our fathers of precious memory, in the flesh and in the Gospel, have lived and died, and with whose leaders and members many of the most precious memories of our people are inseparably connected, we therefore pray you, fathers and brethren, to take such action on our behalf before the General Conference as shall in your wisdom seem necessary and effective in retaining to us a name and place as members of the Baltimore Conference, M. E. Church, South, and so your petitioners will ever pray.

W. W. KENNEDY, Secy.

A Horse and a Food-Trough for B. Goals

If the value of land in this section may be arrived at by comparing the price which has brought a sale last week with the price of the horse—the hay-consumers, it is a scarce article. There were five horses and some brought as much as fifty dollars, one \$1.00, another was knocked down at \$1.00, and still another had to be taken down without a bid until a feed-

For some time past our exchanges have frequently printed accounts of "the man and boy" who were travelling under the name of Tom Brady and Sam. Where ever these individuals arch dard from horses have been stolen, and it is always supposed that Brady and Sam were the thieves, although closely pursued they have always managed to escape.

On last Thursday, W. B. Triplet, a detective from Youngstown, Ohio, who has been on the track of the thieves passed through here. He said the man's name was Jerry Hays and the boy's Frank Hays. That they were from Preston county this state. They commenced their depredation in Pa. and Mr. Triplet had followed them from that state through Virginia and across the mountains to this valley where they (the thieves) stole the horses of Messrs. Rosecrance and Cronch. We hope that Mr. Triplet may be successful in bringing the thieves to speedy justice. —Enterprise.

Ever since we read the above article, we have been wondering if the "man and boy" are not brother and nephew of ex-President Hayes. He stole the Presidency of the United States and the "man and boy" are content with stealing horses.

The famous Pictured Rocks are on the Evansville pike about four miles from Morgantown, and for a hundred years have attracted the attention of visitors. They are covered with rude figures of panthers, snakes, wolves, etc., etc., evidently the work of the Indians. They are now much worn and hard to decipher, but are still full of interest. How's history of Virginia says, speaking of these rocks:

"On the plantation of Henry Hamilton there is a large flat rock, about 150 feet long and 20 feet wide, with numerous engravings of animals, well executed—such as panthers of full size, buffaloes, turkeys, etc., etc., women, large as life, human tracks, others, beavers, snakes, crows, eagles, wild cats, foxes, wolves, raccoons, opossums, bears, etc., etc." —New Dominion.

Hon. Sam. J. Tilden completed his 72nd birth-day on the 9th inst. He said on that day that he had better health than he had enjoyed for several years past.

Hello.

Knowing well that we cannot visit every home in this county, but realizing each home ought to receive its county paper, below we offer inducements to others to visit everybody in the county in our interest as well as theirs. We make the following offers:

To the person sending us the names of 20 new subscribers with the cash, we will give one Borington's Breeds-leading shoe gun, with re-loading tools, worth \$20, or a sewing machine worth \$20.

To the person sending us 40 new subscribers with the cash we will give one Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.

To the person sending us 20 new subscribers with cash, we will give Shakespeare's complete works in three volumes.

To the person sending us 20 new subscribers with the cash, we will give a large size steel engraving of Gen. Grant, worth \$5, or we will give a whole set of seven others as large at the same price.

To the person sending us 10 new subscribers with the cash, we will give a Waterbury watch.

To the person sending us 10 new subscribers with the cash, we will give a history of the U. S. worth \$2.50.

To the person sending us 5 new subscribers with the cash, we will send "The Times" one year.

To the person sending us three new subscribers with the cash, we will send "The Times" six months.

The subscribers names need not all be sent at one time, but as soon as the required number has been secured we will have sent to the address of each the premium to which the number entitles him. At the very liberal terms we hope many will go to work and secure a premium which will cost them only a few hours' time. What lady wants to secure a sewing machine on this terms?

February

The following is a list of Editors who have accounts in the New York City and

Joseph W. Sharp, Editor of West

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

—THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, containing iron with pure vegetable tonics, purity and completely cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Pale complexion, and Female, and Nervousness.

It is an excellent remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all the best medical life.

It does not injure the stomach, but builds up the system, and gives the blood, stimulates the appetite and purifies the blood, cleanses the system and the circulation of fresh, pure blood, and builds up the system and purifies the blood.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lascivious, Loss of Energy, etc., it has no equal.

For the purpose has above trade mark and enclosed red lines on wrapper. Take no other, and only by BROWN'S CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

Booker's Arctic Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Piles, Sore Throat, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Ringworm, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

FOR SALE BY Wm. H. Cackley & Co., Dunsmuir, W. Va.

Cheap

FOR CASH
OR GOOD COUNTRY PRODUCE
AT
W. H. Cackley & Co's,
Dunsmuir, W. Va.

Everything usually found in a first-class country store, and we are every week receiving new goods.

BELOW we give a few of the goods we have in stock with some prices suggested:

Roasted Coffee, Premium Coffee, Peanuts, Filberts, Pecans, Cream Nuts, NUTMEATS PURE AND SWEET, GENTS STRAW HATS, Cheaper than the Cheapiest.

BEST PRINTS, 6, 7 and 8 cents per yard.

HUMBOLDT JEANS, the best for Boys' and Men's wear.

A few nice suits of MEN'S CLOTHING and more on the road, which we offer at a low down price.

CIGARS and TOBACCO of quite an assortment.

TURKEY RED DYE ASK BIRCH'S patent watch key which will start any watch, sent by mail for 25 cents.

8 and 10 penny walls a 3 for 10.

OYSTERS, OYSTER CRACKERS, Ginger Cakes, Diamond Pie.

ELITE toilet soap, 3 cakes for 25 cts. and a Japanese silk handkerchief free.


AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, CHERRY PRESERVATIVE, and SARRAFELL'S BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, RAYON'S RELIEF, CHOCOLATE'S VERMIFUGE, the celebrated worm killer.

Dr. Maudslayi's Magic Salve for sore throats, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc.

We have many other things which space will not allow us to mention. Give us one call and you will be sure to give us many.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE.
W. H. CACKLEY & CO.
Dunsmuir, W. Va.

THIS HOUSE



IS A GOOD ONE.
And he is going to be.

J. C. LOURY'S

FOR NEW & CHEAP GOODS

You can get your goods at

BROWN'S MUSTIN, CLOTHING, HATS, SHOES, GLOVES, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, FURNITURE, ETC.

READY MADE CLOTHING & FURNITURE, and all the goods you can want.

PRODUCE

The first of these is the fact that the
 C_{60} molecule is a truncated icosahedron,
 which is a polyhedron with 32 faces, 60
 vertices, and 90 edges. The faces are
 composed of 12 regular pentagons and
 20 regular hexagons. The structure is
 highly symmetric, with a point group of
 I_h . This symmetry is reflected in the
 electronic structure, which is highly
 degenerate. The second factor is the
 presence of a large band gap, which is
 approximately 1.7 eV. This gap is
 due to the discrete energy levels of the
 molecule, which are separated by a
 significant energy difference. The third
 factor is the presence of a large number
 of low-energy vibrational modes, which
 are responsible for the observed
 photoluminescence. These modes are
 highly degenerate, and their energy
 levels are closely spaced, leading to a
 broad emission spectrum.

Official Directory of Pocahontas County.

Judge of Circuit Court, H. A. Holt.
 Prosecuting Attorney, R. S. Turk.
 Sheriff, J. L. Arbogast.
 Deputy Sheriff, B. C. Hill.
 Clerk of Cir. & Co. Courts, J. J. Hunt.
 Assessor, C. O. Arbogast.
 Com. & Co. Court, S. B. Harrah, Pres't.
 S. H. Clark.
 County Surveyor, Geo. B. Baxter.
 DISTRICT OFFICERS.

1st (Green Bank) District: Justices, Wm. L. Brown and J. H. Patterson. Notaries Public, Wm. L. Brown, C. D. Arbogast and David McLaughlin. Constables, Thomas R. Manly and T. B. Stewart.

2nd (Green Bank) District: Justices, Geo. M. Keen and Henry N. Harrah. Notaries Public, P. Moore and Geo. Baxter. Constables, John A. Young.

3rd (Huntersville) District: Justices, W. L. Lockridge, Notaries, H. S. Tucker, R. S. Turk, J. B. Harrah, Constables, C. O. Sharp.

4th (Little Level) District: Justices, D. A. Peck and D. C. Kline. Notaries, Isaac McNeel, N. J. Brown, B. C. Hill, L. P. Ryan, Peter Hill, Jno. W. McNeil, Aaron Hill and Ulah Bird. Constables, E. F. McChase.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court commences on the 1st Monday in April, 3rd Monday in June, and 2nd Monday in Oct.
 County Court commences on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and 2nd Tuesday in July. July is levy term.

Dr. S. P. PATTERSON.

HUNTERVILLE.

W. Va.

H. S. KUTNER.

Attorney-at-Law, & Notary Public.

Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas county, and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

R. S. TURK.

Attorney-at-Law.

Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the Courts of adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

F. J. STYDER.

Attorney-at-Law.

Huntersville, W. Va.

D. A. STOFER.

Attorney-at-Law.

Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and West Virginia counties.

W. L. KEL.

Attorney-at-Law.

Beverly, W. Va.

Will practice in the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County.

L. M. MCINTOSH.

Attorney-at-Law.

Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas County.

Dr. J. H. WILKINSON.

RESIDENT DENTIST.

Beverly, W. Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The usual charge of each visit is \$1.00 per day.

J. B. LOCKE, M. D.

Physician & Surgeon.

Beverly, W. Va.

Residence: Beverly, W. Va. Office: Huntersville, W. Va. (at the residence of the undersigned). Hours: 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. and 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. on all days but Sunday and night.

G. E. SWECKER.

Real Estate and Insurance.

Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas County.

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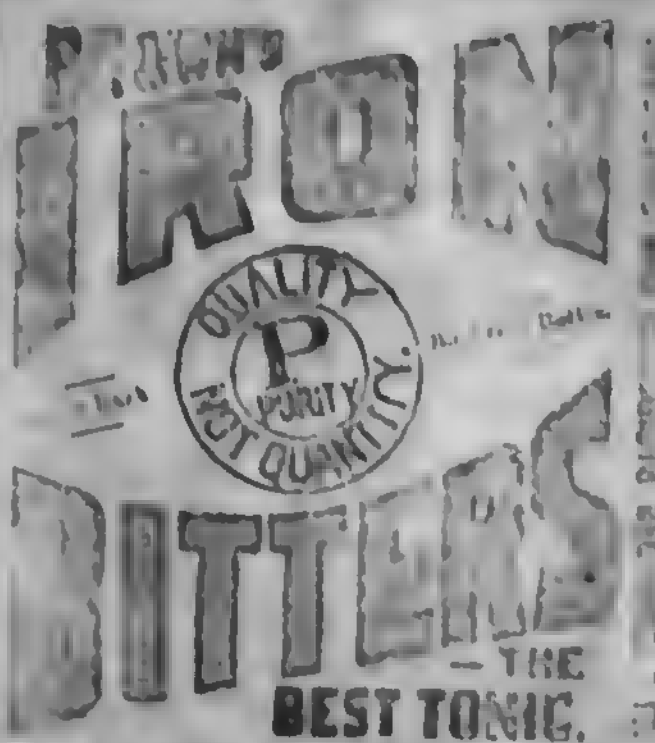
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This medicine, combining Iron with pure Quinine, is a powerful tonic for the system. It is especially adapted for the treatment of all cases of weakness, nervousness, and general debility. It is a powerful tonic for the system. It is especially adapted for the treatment of all cases of weakness, nervousness, and general debility. It is a powerful tonic for the system. It is especially adapted for the treatment of all cases of weakness, nervousness, and general debility.

The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines wrapper. Take no other. Sold only by J. B. SWECKER & CO., HUNTERVILLE, VA.

DICK'S WATCH.

BY MRS. L. M. BROWN.

Dear little Dick curled by the fire,
 Sat watching the shadows come and go,
 As the dancing flames leaped higher
 and higher,
 Flooding the room with a yellow glow.

His chubby hand on his side was pressed,
 And he turned for a moment a listening ear;

"Mother" cried he, "I've got a watch!
 I can tell it's ticking right under here!"

"Yes Dick, 'tis a watch that God has made,
 To mark your hours as they fly away;

He holds the key in His mighty hand,
 And he keeps it in order night and day.

"Could he put inside the watch the key,
 Or lay his hand on the fly spring,
 The wheel would stop, and your watch run down,
 And he is your guardian helpmate."

He caught my side and whispered soft,
 While his baby voice had an awe-struck sound,
 "I wish you would ask him, mother dear,
 To be sure and come later to keep it wound!"

THE WIDOW'S FORTUNE.

BY AN OLD CONTRIBUTOR.

Queenie Barnett was little more than a child when the old doctor died. She had married him at six years because her father told her to. She had made him a good wife. He was a her father was an excellent man, and her temper was unusually good. The doctor was rather a trifler; one of those chirpy, chattering individuals who were never quite satisfied with any thing.

But Queenie did her best to suit her old father, and succeeded. She was very young," said Dr. Barnett, he had a black death look, but he was so good and faithful.

"I'm not sure that I left all the property to her."

There were three children, bright, happy, and full of life, and in the midst of the orphaned ones Mrs. Barnett found her happiness.

Of course, the little money was not enough to live on. Dr. Barnett had a large family.

"I should like to," said Dr. Barnett, "but I don't know how to do it."

"I don't know how to do it," said Dr. Barnett, "but I don't know how to do it."

"but if all poor Zedekiah's money is to go to strangers," he had said, "let it go to strangers." Queenie was well enough, I think, to know that a good reason for Mrs. Barnett to make, "but she's as much of a child as these two boys. What does she know of the management of an estate, I'd like to know?"

And in the kindness of her heart Mrs. Barnett volunteered to come and live with her widowed sister-in-law and help take care of her property. But Queenie was equal to the emergency.

"It's very kind of you, Lois," said she, "but if you don't mind, I'd rather go on just as we are. I think we should both be more independent."

And this settled the question.

The pretty young widow had no lack of visitors when her year of craps and bombazine was over. Dr. Haller, who had succeeded to Dr. Barnett's practice, had no sort of objection to succeeding to his wife's will. Lieutenant Bassett, of the Regular Army, had lost his heart to Queenie's larkspur blue eyes and golden braids. And Mr. Malcolm West, the artist, had covered every millboard and canvas in his studio with sketches of Mrs. Barnett's exquisite profile and to gush "three-quarter" free.

"Three proposals in one week said Queenie, solemnly looking the notes into her writing desk. "How me! I certainly can't marry three gentlelemen at once. I must think the matter well over before I decide. Doctor Haller is certainly very nice. Lieutenant Bassett is as handsome as Apollo, but that new machine of his, and Mr. West would be alarming if he wasn't so very shy and reserved. I must consider. Poor dear old Dr. Barnett always used to counsel me to think three times before I spoke once, but I never could remember to do so. Three times! That will be once for each of them—one good long thought!"

Mrs. Barnett was sitting at tea in the second story lodging over the baker's shop, which she had hired because it commanded a view of the main street and was so handy to the particular church which she patronized, when Mrs. Edmond Newthorpe came in little slyly.

"Poor, dear Queenie!" said she, "I haven't heard anything," said Mrs. Barnett. "Sit down, do, and have a cup of tea."

"I'll be right back," said Mrs. Barnett. "I'll be right back," said Mrs. Barnett.

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I should help her, she may be very much of that."

And, with a solemn countenance, which only half-mocked her, Mrs. Barnett put on her best bonnet and composed to Thelma show her mother the fact that "poor dear Zedekiah" wife had not every cent in the world, and would probably have to send her children to be brought up."

"I always foretold it," said Mrs. Smith.

"Any one could have seen, with half an eye what was to be the end of all Mrs. Barnett's extravagance," grumbled Mrs. Bunkel.

"And if any one's pride deserved a fall, it was hers," said Mrs. Harvey, who could not forget that Queenie's black silk dress had cost fifty cents a yard more than her own.

Later upon the next day, every one in the village had heard that Mrs. Barnett had taken to herself wings and flown away; and that she was left alone in the world with three children to support.

Dr. Haller whistled dubiously when the news reached him, as it promptly did.

"I'm afraid I was rather precipitate in that written proposal of mine," said he. "No man ever ought to put down things in black and white. I have my own way to make in the world, and I ought to make it in the way that I see fit. I'm afraid I was rather precipitate in that written proposal of mine."

"No you don't, my boy," said he, "I'm afraid I was rather precipitate in that written proposal of mine."

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for me to mention all the cases and to pass judgment on your future, as well as that of the children. Tell me, Queenie, will you allow me to work for you, henceforward? For I love you with all my heart."

The tears glistened in Queenie's eyes.

"Lieutenant Bassett has not been near me," said she. "Dr. Haller has come to Huntersville, leaving the medical student in charge of his practice. And yet they would say have had me believe that they loved me."

"They are good-natured, reasonable," said the young artist, impatiently. "They don't know the very meaning of the word love."

And Queenie said "yes," and Malcolm West felt that he was elevated to the highest heaven of happiness. While Clare and Estelle played on the floor, and ate, unsupervised, sugar-candy out of Mr. West's pockets, and the time slipped along until dark, when came Mrs. Lois, looking like a woman personified!

"I am very sorry for you, Queenie," said she, lugubrously. "But you know I told you what you might expect all along!"

"Dear me, Lois, what are you talking about?" said Mrs. Barnett, innocently.

"About your loss of fortune, of course," said Mrs. Barnett, with some apology.

"I have lost my fortune," said Mrs. Barnett, composedly.

"Mrs. Newthorpe said that you had."

"She couldn't possibly have said such a thing as that," declared Mrs. Barnett. "Because it has not happened. She was here yesterday, and when I was mourning over the departure of Miss (Berney, the old doctor's nursery governess for the time being, that I never shall be able to replace her. But as for money I am—rich as that!"

"So this was the foundation of the ruin of that old and staid social life in our village. And Malcolm West had won the beauty and the fortune too."

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Heard, Jan. 8. (Liberty, Commission of Labor and Commerce.) The following information was obtained during the investigation of the case of the

The further particulars, Address
A. Hume, Attorney, Portland, Me.

as the flour and my cotton in the way
Hillsborough as the place where
where I shall proceed to reside
to my old home

ΔH_f° (kJ/mol) ΔG_f° (kJ/mol) ΔS_f° (J/mol·K) ΔC_p° (J/mol·K) ΔH_{vap}° (kJ/mol) ΔG_{vap}° (kJ/mol) ΔS_{vap}° (J/mol·K) $\Delta C_{p,vap}^\circ$ (J/mol·K)

Official Directory of Pocahontas County.

Judge of Circuit Court, H. A. Holt.
 Prosecuting Attorney, R. S. Turk.
 Sheriff, J. C. Arbogast.
 Deputy Sheriff, B. C. Hill.
 Clerk of Cir. & Co. Courts, J. J. Beard.
 Assessor, C. O. Arbogast.
 Com. & Co. Court, S. B. Hamish, Pres.
 S. H. Clark.
 County Surveyor, Geo. P. Moore.
 DISTRICT OFFICERS.

1st (Green Bank) District: Justices, Wm. L. Brown and J. H. Patterson.
 Notaries Public, Wm. L. Brown, C. O. Arbogast and David McLaughlin.
 Constables, Thomas R. Maspin and C. B. Swecker.

2nd (Edray) District: Justices, Geo. M. Kee and Henry N. Hamish.
 Notaries, Geo. P. Moore and Geo. Baxter.
 Constable, John A. Young.

3rd (Huntersville) District: Justices, Jas. T. Lockridge, Notaries, H. S. Rucker, R. S. Turk, J. B. Hamish.
 Constable, C. O. Sharp.

4th (Little Levels) District: Justices, D. A. Peck and D. C. Klintonson.
 Notaries, Isaac McNeil, N. J. Brown, R. C. Hill, C. P. Bryan, Peter Hill, Jno. W. McNeil, Aaron Hill and Uriah Bird.
 Constable, B. F. McClure.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the 1st Monday in April, 3rd Monday in June, and 3rd Monday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and 2nd Tuesday in July. July is levy term.

Mr. S. P. PETERSON,
 HUNTERSVILLE, W. VA.

H. S. RUCKER,
 Attorney-at-Law, & Notary Public,
 Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas county, and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

R. S. TURK,
 Attorney-at-Law,
 Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the Courts of adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

F. J. SNYDER,
 Attorney-at-Law,
 Huntersville, W. Va.

D. A. STOFER,
 Attorney-at-Law,
 Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and Webster counties.

W. L. KEE,
 Attorney-at-Law,
 Beverly, W. Va.

Will practice in the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County.

L. M. MCCLINTIC,
 Attorney-at-Law,
 Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas County.

DR. J. H. WEYMOUTH,
 RESIDENT DENTIST,
 BEVERLY, W. VA.

Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

J. B. LOCKRIDGE, M. D.,
 Physician & Surgeon,
 Edray, W. Va.

Respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and surrounding country. Prompt attention to all calls both day and night. Charges reasonable.

G. B. SWECKER,

AUCTIONEER & Real Estate Agent
 DUNMORE
 Pocahontas County, West Virginia

TIRED OUT!

At this season nearly every one needs to use some sort of tonic. IRON enters into almost every physician's prescription for those who need building up.



For Weakness, Loss of Energy, etc., IRON is the only tonic that is not injurious. It restores the blood, invigorates the system, restores appetite, and builds up the body. It does not hurt the stomach, cause constipation, or give rise to any of the ailments of other tonics. Dr. J. C. R. HART, a leading physician of Springfield, Mass., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is a thoroughly good medicine. I use it in my practice, and its action on the system is most beneficial. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is a positive necessity. It is all that is claimed for it." Dr. W. N. WATKINS, M.D., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is the tonic of the age. Nothing better. It creates appetite, gives strength and improves digestion."

Consult the above Trade Mark and avoid red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

Settled the Bill.

A circuit rider in a neighborhood with which he was unacquainted, stopped a man in the road and asked:

"My friend, can you tell me of a place where a preacher can stay all night without money and without price?"

"Yes, in the woods."

"Of course, but can't you tell me of some house?"

"Yes, (pointing) that one up on yon hill."

"Will it cost me anything?"

"Not a cent."

"Who lives there?"

"Nobody."

"I don't want to stay in a vacant house. Come, now, good man, tell me of a place."

"Well, I will. Go about two miles down this road, then turn to the left. The first house you strike will be old Sam Pottery. He'll take you in."

"But will he charge anything?"

"Not a cent."

"Treat me well, of course?"

"Like yer judge—give you the best in the house."

"Will he feed my horse?"

"He'll fodder him if you say so."

"I am a thousand times obliged to you."

"Say," the man called, as the preacher started off, "he's a sorter curis fellow, an' if you ask him how much he charges he'll git mad. Just act like you was at home, and it'll be all right with him."

"Thank you, I'll do so."

The preacher found old Potter to be a tall, giant man, with a harsh voice and grizzled beard. Just before bed time the minister asked Mr. Potter if he would join him in prayer.

"Not just yet," Potter replied.

"Just git down and pray when yer feel like it. Don't wait on me, for I've got ter feed the hogs afore I go to bed."

After breakfast the next morning, when the preacher's horse had been saddled, the reverend gentleman turned to Potter and said:

"When I leave a place I always feel that I was forgetting something."

"Wall, ain't yer?"

"No, I think not," the preacher replied, as he began to fumble in his saddle bags. "No, I haven't forgotten anything."

"I'm pretty certain that you have, you have forgot to pay me."

"Never heard you preach, but but jing! by the way you talk, I reckon you air er no' preacher."

"I mean that I haven't any money."

"Not my fault."

"That's all very well but I can't pay you."

"Then I'll have to take it when your hile."

"Look here, my friend—"

"Oh, I'm lookin'. Gosh! to keep my eyes on you."

"I say that a man told me that I could stay here without charge."

"Yes, but I want the man."

"I really can't pay you."

"What, after eatin' as much as you have? Why, parson, you can make a table look the daintiest an' purloin av any man I ever seen."

The very first pass you made, the hind leg of a shoit disappeared, an' then you made a motion at the last pound of butter we had, an' it wasn't no longer for this here arth."

"I admit I was hungry, but—"

"Oh, you needn't admit it, for I soon disklivered that fact."

"This is surely a very awkward position. I really do not know what to do."

"Settle up, is the only advice I've got to offer."

"But I really can not."

"Then some of your hile must come off."

"I wish you had more soul."

"Yes, an' I wish you had more money."

"You certainly would not commit an act of violence merely for a few dimes."

"Yes b'love I would."

"My friend, I'm on my way to feed my flock, and—"

"I reckon you think me'er bout feedin' yourself. Why, that dish uv cabbage turned pale every time you looked at it. I ken stand or good deal, but when a vidults cyclone comes along it breaks me up."

"I am occupying a terribly awkward position."

"Better squint, then."

"If you'll let me off I'll send you the money."

"No, I'm efereed that after you begin to feed your flock you won't think av a sinner like me."

"Well, I declare I am in an awkward position."

"Yes, so I've heard."

"Is there no way by which we can settle this affair?"

"Oh, yes; pay up."

"But I tell you I have no money."

"Yes, so I've heard."

"Well, as you have driven up to the wall I suppose I must fight you."

"That's my thskaf. Skin yourself."

The preacher took off his alpman coat, bided it up and put it on a bench, then, after deliberately rolling up his shirt sleeves, he said:

"Just stop this way, please."

Mr. Potter stepped that way and was promptly knocked down. He got up just in time to be knocked down again. The next time he got up cautiously and tried to seize the preacher, but was knocked flat on his back.

"Hold on, parson," he said, getting up, "the folks out here look here," he continued, brushing him self, "you've got to cut dinner with me before you go. At first I didn't think you had much religion, but now I know that you are one of the elect. John take the parson's horse."

According to an English statistician five men may now do as much work as six in 1870, and eight in 1880.

The first printing done in America was in the City of Mexico, in 1493, when some day and night

morning to see you whipped. Say, what business was you in before you gutter fight?"

"I was a prize fighter," the preacher replied, as he seated himself and smooth-back his hair.

The Record of the Democratic House.

In a partisan debate spring upon the House in its closing hours by the Republicans, who desired to put on record a harkback resolution showing what the Democrats did not do, Mr. Randall summarized the results of the Democratic legislation as follows:

"Mr. Speaker, we are all about to return to the people who sent us here, and the record of this House will be weighed and measured by them. The results of our action will be carefully examined, and the election will show whether in the popular judgment the party in control of this House to-day should receive the respect and approval for the future of the American people. Let me recite a few of the results of their legislation.

"We have returned to the public domain millions of acres of public lands sought to be unlawfully kept by insatiate corporations, reaching 70,000,000 acres.

"We have entered upon the work of constructing a new navy. We have passed every act that we have been asked to pass for the purpose of bettering the condition of the working people of the United States. We have not in a single instance, so far as I remember, passed through the House a bill in favor of monopolies. We have given

en the Senate opportunity to join with us in passing an inter-State commerce bill which only forty men on the other side dared to vote against. But for the delay involved in the present proceeding on the other side, we should probably have reached an opportunity of passing a bill to increase the pensions of our armed and one-legged soldiers.

"Finally, I say deliberately that the appropriation bills as they have passed this House are so far as I know, free from suspicious or unnecessary propositions than they have been in any congress since the war, whether this remark applies to the appropriations reported from the committee over which I have the honor to preside or those emanating from the other committees having charge of appropriation bills. Whatever may be the result of the next election, I venture to say we have done so well that we ought to command, and I believe will command, the confidence and approval of the American people.

"Say more; when we come here thousands and thousands of working people throughout the United States were idle. Even in my own city the number ran up to tens of thousands. That day, so far as my information gives me knowledge, there are few idling men who want work and cannot secure it (applause) and I add that this is due in a large degree to the confidence which this Democratic House and Democratic Executive have given to the American people." (Applause.)

According to an English statistician five men may now do as much work as six in 1870, and eight in 1880.

The first printing done in America was in the City of Mexico, in 1493, when some day and night

Why?

A query frequently comes up in our mind when travelling over different portions of this State and beholding the broad expanse of forests here and there, large areas of fertile land waiting for the industrious hands of men to develop them, and make them happy, prosperous homes. Why the over-crowded Alleghies of Pennsylvania and New York do not seek these fair lands in the Sunny South, far away from the frost-bitten lands of their youth.

Our climate is much more mild, our summer and fall season longer, our winters much shorter, and of course, it requires less labor and much less expense to keep both family and live stock the year round.

Our lands will produce equal to the best of the old States, and a much greater variety of products.

We can hardly understand why people will pay \$60 to \$100 per acre for land up in those frost-bitten and barren sections, when better land can be had in our sunny South for \$5, \$10 and \$20 per acre.

We have a distinct recollection of our boyhood days, spent in Beaver county, Pa., of the cold winters and deep snows, of the long cold springs, that crept along until the middle of May before they would let go their icy fetters.

We have made frequent trips back to the home of our youth, only to increase our love and admiration for the blue hills of West Virginia; its sunshine and humidity air that gives us health and vitality.

Again we recognize a much warmer and sympathetic feeling for humanity in the average West Virginian than in our brethren of the North. Our people do not claim to the exquisite refinement inspired by many of the older States, but for real genuine hospitality and disposition to help one another in times of distress or sickness, they have no superiors. Hence, it is not to be wondered that those who leave here are never satisfied until they return again.

We need more muscle enterprise and capital to develop our State.—EX.

[The "why" would not be asked if the people of a great part of the State would show more energy in making good roads, advertising their lands abroad, selling off their wild lands at reasonable figures to industrious and energetic farmers from other States and other countries, and above all help build rail roads.—Ed.]

Dental Saved Him.

[Washington, D.C.]

"Daniel?"

"Yes, madam."

"In choosing out rooms, etc., preparatory to killing places to hide away canned goods for the winter, I find in one of the warehouses this great heavy pair of rubber boots with such long tops. Whose are they?"

"The president's mother."

"Shown in the leg of one of them I find this black bottle with a high neck. What is that for?"

"What?"

"And in the other leg is an old pack of cards wrapped in an oil cloth. Whose are they?"

"Oh I see. They are a pair left over by President Arthur."

"Thanks, Daniel"—from the adjoining room.

—If you are in need of any kind of Job Work, give us your orders and we will do for you.

—A quarterly meeting of the M. E. Church, South, will be held at Sunset next Sunday (Sept. 19th.) Let all attend.

—A pleasant shower of rain last Sunday was quite reviving.

—Mr. Dunlap, of Kerr's creek, Rock-bridge county, Va., made us a paying call last Saturday.

—Messrs. H. P. McGloughlin and M. B. Corbett threshed 224 bushels of oats last week.

—President Cleveland gets time to go fishing, but we do not; therefore, it is harder to run a county paper than the Presidency.

—Randolph county court has again submitted the proposition to the people of that county to vote \$60,000 to the G. & G. R. R. Randolph county knows how to keep up with this progressive age.

—Assessor C. O. Arbogast was in town Tuesday.

GIVEN AWAY.—The POCAHONTAS TIMES—for \$1.00 per year.

—C. P. Dorr and family are visiting friends in Pocahontas.—*Echo.*

PROTRACTED MEETING.—Rev. W. G. Cassard will commence a protracted meeting at the church in Huntersville on next Sunday night (Sept. 18th.) which will likely continue several days. Everybody is requested to attend and make the meeting throughout a means of much good to all.

—We will send 10 copies of THE TIMES one year for \$9 cash. Try and get us up a club.

—Take Ayer's Pills and be cured. Misy is a mild word to describe the sufferings of body and mind, caused by constipation. A moderate use of Ayer's Pills will invariably regulate the bowels.

—The Times will be sent to any address in the county 3 months for 25 cts. Subscribe for it yourself and ask your neighbor to subscribe.

—Canker humors of every description, whether in the mouth, throat, or stomach, are expelled from the system by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. No other remedy can compare with this as a cure for all diseases originating in impure or impoverished blood.

NOTICE.—New Partner; New Goods; New Programs. Come all and see what bargains you can buy at Split Rock, W. Va., of Hannah & Hamilton.

Sept. 1st, '86.

All parties indebted to me at Split Rock must close up by the 1st of October, after that time you are liable to cost. Respectfully,

Frost, W. Va. J. B. HANNAH.

—The lady who was robbed of her pocket-book in Union on the 25th ultimo was Miss Sue Beard of Pocahontas county, instead of Miss Lillie Beard of Greenbrier, as at first reported.—*Watchman.*

DENTISTRY.—Dr. J. Weymouth will be at Mingo Flats Sept. 3rd and remain 4 days; Big Spring Sept. 8th and remain 4 days; Elk (Wm. Gibson's) Sept. 18th and remain 3 days; Edray Sept. 16th and remain 8 days. Those desiring Dental work done will please be prompt as to dates.

—Subscribe for THE TIMES.

WANTED you to know that one N. Y. fruit tree is worth six Va. or W. Va. trees. They will stand the severest winters uninjured, and harder in every respect. We warrant every New York tree to be delivered in good condition, and live one year, and to be able, healthy trees.

Apple trees \$18.00 per 100; Peach \$10.00; Grapes 25 to 50 cts. each. Don't say we call.

J. L. BROWN, Head agent for the south-west, Huntersville W. Va. 10 rooms wanted. Address as above with stamp.

In our column will be found

made us a paying call on Sunday last. Mr. Coulter is one of those big hearted gentlemen who wish to see the hard-worked printer live and receive the cash for his work.

—The Delineator for October is before us. You who want to be in the latest fashion, send for it. 15 cents single copy, or \$1 per year. Address the Butterick Publishing Company, 7, 9 & 11 W. 13th St., N. Y.

—Master Amos Corbett while cutting corn last Monday had the misfortune to cut his left limb below the knee very badly.

—A little stranger made its appearance at Jasper Dilley's last Tuesday night. No one had ever seen it before and it could not speak our language. It will, under Mrs. Dilley's instruction be able to talk in about two years.

RUNAWAY.—Last Monday morning as Mr. Andrew Dilley, living about six miles above here, was starting to town in his carriage accompanied by two other gentlemen, the horse from some cause became frightened and ran down a steep bank, striking the fence with the carriage and throwing the inmates out. The gentleman with Mr. Dilley were considerably bruised, while Mr. Dilley was knocked unconscious for sometime. We hope all may speedily recover.

ELIEMENT.—On Monday last Mr. J. P. Varner and Miss Sue Ervine, from the upper end of the county, came to town in a carriage and enquired for a minister. It was soon observed that they wanted to end single blessedness and enter double bliss. On being told that no minister was in town they did not seem to be discouraged but started for Frost in search of a minister. They did not high themselves away to Maryland, but as they were past the age of accountability in that they were determined to be a native son of the county by the end of the year and regardless of the action.

Rev. J. P. Varner and Miss Sue Ervine in visiting Mr. J. P. Varner on Wednesday last.

The pupils from a distance enrolled at the Academy are Messrs. Sherman Curry, Harry Patterson, Ed. Barkley, Harry Beard and Guy Shaven, of Huntersville. Miss Minnie Apperson, of Marlin's Bottom, Messrs Theo Brinkley, of Renick's Valley, Clanson McNeill, of Buckeye, Charles Hogsett, Jas. Silva, of Millpoint, Will Moore, of Alleghany, Miss Florence Smith, of Mill Point, and Miss Hinn Moore, of Sunset.

Miss Ella Renick, of Falling Springs, is visiting her aunt Mrs. Sallie Cullison, on Pocahontas Avenue.

Hon. J. W. Holt, of Hamlin, W. Va., is visiting his son Mr. E. I. Holt, on Main street.

Miss Fannie Pollock, of Elmira, Va., is visiting relatives and friends in the Levels.

Miss Laura Hunsburger and Mr. and Mrs. Dunn, of Lewisburg, were the guests of Mrs. Wash Hill last week.

Miss Letitia Lovinsy spent a part of last week with her sister Mrs. Preston Clark.

A party of young ladies and gentlemen of the Levels made a trip to the Cranberry Glades last Friday and spent a very pleasant day exploring them.

Miss Anna Wallace, of Mill Point, left this morning for Lewisburg to attend Lewisburg Female Institute. Sept. 13th. PRUNELLA.

GOOD RESULTS IN EVERY CASE.

D. A. Bradford, wholesale dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes, that he was seriously afflicted with a severe cold (the cold) on his lungs and had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, did so and was entirely cured by use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all Coughs and Colds with excellent results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this Wonderful Discovery. Sold by all druggists and by Wm. H. Cuckley & Co., Danmore.

—A Welcome shower of rain here yesterday.

Woe it is down," at the last Institute and we teachers good moral teachers who engage in such.

Mr. P. S. Shepherd moved a twenty horse power steam saw-mill on Stony Creek near Cope, ran's property, and is to erect a residence in our bar. Success to him.

Great preparation for the District Conference is going on. If death and eternity could be as much thought and attention, more souls would be saved and more victors crowned than there will be with present drift of things.

Sept. 13th.

AN END TO BONE WRAPPING.

Edward Shepherd, of Danville, Ill., says: "Having been lame for eight years, my doctor told me I would have to have the bone wrapped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters, and my leg is now sound and well."

Electric Bitters are sold at 25 cts. a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c. per box by Wm. H. Cuckley & Co., Danmore.

We clip the following from the Greenbrier Independent.

Master Cary Postmaster returned to Lewisburg last week from an extended visit in Pocahontas county.

Dr. Charles L. Anderson and Mr. Brotherton, of Pocahontas county, paid us a pleasant call last Saturday.

Capt. R. P. Dennis and his fine bay horse, last Monday Mr. W. W. Corcoran, of W. Va. city, for the sum of \$100.00. The horse was bred by Capt. W. W. Neel, of Pocahontas county.

An Appeal to Members and Friends of the Danville Circuit, W. Va.

Having considered the means for raising our appropriation I submit the following plan, hoping that it may meet with general approval: I suggest that each member and friend take upon themselves an assessment of 25c. This sum seems small. Some will want to pay more, but I trust that all will feel dolled-up to give at least this much. If each person interested will respond to this appeal by giving the amount, a good sum for the Mission cause will be secured, and your pastor will be saved an unending source of worry. We propose to preach on the subject of Missions at the following places and times: Huntersville, Sunday Sept. 19th 7:30 P. M.; Edray (Mt. Pleasant), Sunday Sept. 20th, 10:30 A. M.; Stony Bottom Sunday Sept. 12th at 7:30 P. M.; Buck Alleghany, Sunday Sept. 20th at 7:30 P. M.; Sunset, Sunday Oct. 17th at 11 A. M. A collection will be taken up at these services and we will be very grateful if our friends respond in the measure indicated. All sorts of means are employed to get money for this grand object, some of which are questionable. We ask you now to give up on grounds of gratitude alone. A man who can live in this age of happiness and prosperity and yet withhold giving so small a sum to help carry the Gospel to dying nations, deserves to be shut out of Heaven and the man who can not give because he is grateful to God, need not give at all—a curse would otherwise attach to his money and it would be as much in God's hands. Please consider this matter well and give a portion of what God has given you.

Very truly,

W. H. Cuckley, P. C.

The Monitor Watchman thinks Mr. Hunsucker's speech was the light of the darkness of the party who on the south coast trouble under the

Very truly,

W. H. Cuckley, P. C.

The Monitor Watchman thinks

eastern Hemisphere. Russia would like to annex Bulgaria while the other powers say not. An uprising against British rule is said to have taken place in northwestern India. The people of some of these provinces desire Russian government. England will not allow it only by arms, and to arm it seems they will come.

The Republicans have nominated Wm. H. Flick, author of the Flick amendment for Congress of the Second District. After his nomination he was called upon to make a speech in which he said: "That his opponent W. L. Wilson, was a scholar, a gentleman, and a Statesman; and that he expected no mud throwing in this campaign; that it would be no disgrace to be defeated by him; but to defeat him would be a glorious victory." Wonder what the Tucker Pioneer will say to that!

A young lady who had not spoken for years in Savannah, Ga., was made to speak by the fright she received from the earthquake. Since then she has gradually gained her voice, and now talks quite fluently.

It is said that Judge Brannon is ten times stronger in Lewis county than when he made the race before. He will be so.

Commissioner's Sale.

By virtue of decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county entered in the Chancery cause of Paul McNeill's Executors vs. Samuel Auldridge and others on the 22nd of October, 1885, and the 26th of June, 1886, by the Circuit Court said county, I will proceed to sell publicly to the highest bidder in front of the court-house door of said county, on

THE 18th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1886, 2,400 acres of land and an undivided half of 2,400 acres lying in said county on what is known as Buckley Mountain about three miles south of Huntersville, known as the J. H. Buckman lands. Said tracts adjoin each other, and are heavily timbered with splendid oak timber.

TERMS: A credit of nine, eighteen and twenty-seven months will be given on all sales—such cash is paid as will pay out—balance to be paid in cash or by bonds for the deferred payments with good personal security bearing interest from date, a lien to be retained as ultimate security.

R. S. TURK, Spec'l Com'r.

I, the undersigned Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, do hereby certify that R. S. Turk, the special commissioner above, has given bonds as required of him by the decrees under which he is acting.

"THE LEE BOOK." MEMOIRS OF ROBERT E. LEE. By Gen. A. L. LONG.

A full history of his military service and campaigns, written by Gen. Long, from data collected while a member of the personal staff of Gen. Lee, and from letters and material contributed by the Lee family. Commended by the Governors of Va. and N. C., and approved by the Southern Delegation in Congress.

His private, domestic and personal history, from information heretofore unpublished, furnished by personal friends and companions in arms, and leading men of the South, collected and edited with the assistance of Gen'l Marcus J. Wright.

THE WHOLE FORMING A COMPREHENSIVE, ACCURATE AND STANDARD Memoir of the Illustrations Soldier.

Complete in one volume, about 700 pages, fully illustrated in portraits, maps, etc. Sold by subscription only. For descriptive circulars address, J. M. STODOLSKY & CO., Publishers, 622 F Street, Washington, D. C.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED

(either way) to every town in the United States to sell our New Illustrated edition of

SAM JONES' SERMONS.

With biography of his life and sermons by his co-laborer Sam Small (great demand). Selling by hundreds of thousands, large commissions. Price very low. Write for terms to save delay, send 25 cents in stamps for full outfit.

Address,

E. P. JORDAN & CO., 409 and 407 North Third St.

called to the Bishopric of Greenbrier Parish.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low cost, short weight adulterated imitations. Sold only in original tins. Royal Baking Powder Co., 100 Wall St., N. Y.

THIS HORSE IS A GOOD GOER.
And he is going directly to J. C. LOURY'S For NEW & CHEAP GOODS.



You can go too and get BROWN MUSLIN, BLEACHED MUSLIN, CHOICE ALICOES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, NOTIONS, DRUGS, SUMMER WARE, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c. And everything usually found in a good country store. Any and all of the above goods at LOW PRICES for CASH or on credit.

PRODUCE. Don't forget the place, J. C. LOURY & SON, Huntersville, W. Va.

\$50 If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement, and we will tell you (free of charge) what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 176 page pamphlet. Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., New York.

Notice to Road Contractors.

The keeping in repair the Turnpike road leading from the county line on top of Deep mountain to county line on top of Cheat mountain for five years or more, will be let to contract at public auction in front of the Court House at Huntersville on

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26th, next (that being Court day), pursuant to order of Court, in sections of 10 miles or more for the tolls collected thereon or so much less thereof as bidders may elect. The contractor to collect all tolls pursuant to law, to give bond with approved security, and have the privilege of erecting gates on every section or ten miles, contract subject to ratification by the County Court.

LEVI GAY, Sup't

(sup. 30th St.)

Sale of School Land.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county rendered on the 18th day of June, 1886, the undersigned will proceed to sell publicly on THE 18th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1886, in front of the court-house door of said county for CASH the following tracts of land, to-wit:

300 acres and 2 acres lying on Cheat River, bounded by the name of J. H. Buckman, including the lands of Philip Buckman & Co.

1 acre lying adjoining the town of Huntersville, and 1/2 of an acre lying inside the limits of Huntersville, bounded by the name of J. H. Buckman.

Also 10 acres of land lying on Cheat River, including the lands of Wm. J. Buckman & Co., bounded by the name of J. H. Buckman, which lands are to be sold for the benefit of the school fund.

JAMES W. WATSON, Clerk of Court.

Two early 20th-century motorcycles are shown side-by-side. The motorcycle on the left is a larger model with a prominent front headlight and a large fuel tank. The one on the right is a smaller, more compact model. Both have large spoked wheels and a simple frame. The image is in black and white and appears to be a reproduction of a photograph.

An Arctic Railroad. — An important enterprise now in progress is a railroad in the Arctic circle. The Swedish railroad now building from the Gulf of Bothnia, to the North Sea, is partly situated in the Arctic circle, and is somewhat farther north than any other. An interesting fact related in relation to the snowfall is found that it is more than in some more southern climates, while the winter nights have been lightened by the light of the aurora borealis in view in the Arctic circle. To tap the coal in the Arctic circle is the great aim of the enterprise.

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—

American,
starting later from
Fifth street, New
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saulted the arena.

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I finally found out
and my feelings, a
I had got into the
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WANTED TO BUY A HARE This hare is
 (Cincinnati & Portland, Ohio)
 (Cincinnati & Portland, Ohio)
 (Cincinnati & Portland, Ohio)
 (Cincinnati & Portland, Ohio)
C. Mail Routes
 (Cincinnati & Portland, Ohio)
OLDIERS
 (Cincinnati & Portland, Ohio)
TOWERS
SLIC

[illegible]

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CURIOUS FACTS.

Nineveh was fifteen miles by river.
A heat of 90 degrees is insufficient to kill disease germs.
A society of grammarians was formed at Rome as early as 216 B. C.
The invention of dice is ascribed to Palmedes of Greece, about 1844.
Forest and Stream relates a story of how a roll of fine-cut tobacco killed a shark.
It was not until 1701 that children in France were assured equal rights in the family.
There are sixteen different instruments bearing names which end in "phone."

No one who parts his name in the middle can secure a patent from the United States.
John Cobb, of Syracuse, N. Y., fired a charge of shot into a man who called him corn Cobb.
The cow bell has been adopted as a political emblem in Wisconsin. It calls the clans together.
Santa Rosa, Cal., has a floral curiosity in the shape of a hollyhock bush that bears jet black flowers.

Kansas has produced a twelve year-old boy who has stolen over \$20,000 worth of horse flesh in twelve months.
A woman in Denver, Col., was so sensitive that when her husband called her a slouch she took poison and died.
It was a not uncommon practice for the poor of the Middle Ages to sell themselves into slavery, or to become slaves by debt.
The Hohenzollerns, the reigning family of Prussia, refers its origin to Thasilla, about 900, who built the castle of Hohenzollern.

An old chap of ninety-two set out to dance at a country picnic in Massachusetts, and the bones of his legs snapped like pipe stems.
Dublin, Ireland, is noted for the manufacture of Irish poplins; Belfast, Ireland, for flannels; Philadelphia, Pa., for hosiery, so is Nottingham, England.
The Alcaide of Para, Brazil, has the power, should he meet a subject with his hair parted in the centre, to order his head shaved as clean as a billiard ball and then greased with lard.

A execution was called at a Georgia hanging not long ago, when the murderer stepped upon the scaffold, by a lot of his friends applauding him with their hands and throwing him big bouquets of flowers.
Charles Dyer, of Indiana, bet fifty cents that he could cross a highway before a railroad train could hit him. Charles lost by a few seconds, but there is no need to read him a sermon about it. They haven't found but half of him yet.

One of the oldest bits of bric-a-brac is a "dog-piercer," an instrument once in use in Wales to enable the blade to seize and eject burly or bad-behaved dogs from church during service. The National Society of French Antiquaries was shown one of these the other day by the learned Celtic scholar Gaidoz.
According to curious old marriage custom, still prevalent in Brittany, the bridegroom, immediately after the priest has wedded the couple, strikes his wife in the face, saying, "This is how you will fare if you make me angry," and then, kissing her, he says, "And this is how you will fare if you treat me well."

What we call a nightmare was supposed by "our Saxon forefathers" to be a demon or vampire called Mara or Mare, that sat upon the chest of a sleeper and gave him horrible sensations. These vampires were thought to be guardians of hidden treasures, and the place where they laid these was called their didun, or nest.
Some three months ago the water in a Georgia well, some forty feet deep, began to roar and boil in a most alarming manner, and a few weeks later the performance was repeated, so the owner concluded to clean it out and find the trouble. He did—and didn't—for when the bottom was reached there was nothing there, and the well and the mystery are to-day as deep as ever.

Degeneration of the Human Teeth.

The law of retardation exhibits itself in the teeth of the higher races of mankind in a highly inconvenient manner. The greatly developed brain requires all the available room in the skull; there is space left for the attachment of muscles for a powerful jaw. Cooked food also causes degeneration in the development of the jaw. There is constantly no room left for either the wisdom teeth or the second upper incisors; the wisdom-teeth are retarded, often cause great pain, and decay early. The second incisors appear in startling and unexpected places, and often in America especially do not cut the gum at all. Prof. Cope says that "American dentists have observed that the third molar (wisdom-teeth) are in natives of the United States very liable to imperfect growth or suppression, and to a degree entirely unknown among savage or even many civilized races." The same suppression has been observed in the outer pair of superior incisors. This is owing not only to a reduction in the size of the arches of the jaws, but to progressively prolonged delay in the appearance of the teeth. In the same way man, and the man-like apes, have fewer teeth than the lower monkeys, and these again fewer than the insectivorous man.

akim or spr drill, and to every pound of fruit add three-quarters of a pound granulated sugar, a half pint water, and allow over a moderate fire. Be careful to cover, but don't stir the fruit, occasionally shaking the pan if in danger of burning. The berries will thus retain their shape and add to their appearance. Boil from five to seven minutes; remove from fire; turn into a deep dish, and set aside to cool. If to be kept, they can be put up in air-tight jars.

Homemade Toilet Soap.
Careful housewives save even the small bits of soap that have become too little to use. Melt the pieces all together, put in a small bit of Indian meal and a few drops of perfume. Let this harden in any way desired, stamp on a pattern, or cut with a cake cutter, and the result is a pleasing soap for toilet use. Other bits of soap can be melted in water, and while the mixture is hot stir in oatmeal until there is a stiff batter. For a hand soap this is unequalled when much dirt or deep stains of ink or berries are to be removed. The common yellow soap melted and thickened with scouring sand makes an excellent soap for scrubbing and scouring. —Graphic.

Waxing Hardwood Floors.
For waxing a hardwood floor take a pound of the best beeswax, cut it into very small pieces and let it thoroughly dissolve in three pints of turpentine, stirring occasionally if necessary. The mixture should be only a trifle thicker than clear turpentine. Apply it with a rag to the surface of the floor, which should be smooth and perfectly clean. The right amount varies, less being required for close, hard-grained wood, and more if the wood is soft and open-grained. Even professional "waxers" are sometimes obliged to experiment, according to the Scientific American, which gives these directions, and novices should always try a square foot or two. When thoroughly dry, rub with a hard brush. If it polishes well repeat the process over the whole floor. If not, remove the wax with sand paper and try again. If the mixture is slow in drying add a little of the common "driers" sold by paint dealers.

How to Utilize Buttermilk.
Buttermilk is used in many ways down South. There is nothing more healthful on a warm day than a glass of fresh buttermilk. In our cooking it is almost indispensable, used with soda in bread making. Clabber is also made into cream cheese. If you do not have a press made of tin you can make a bag of coarse cloth into which you pour the clabber till the bag is firm and hang it up to drip. In twelve hours the curd will be ready for use. Serve for breakfast with cream and sugar (with a little nutmeg if you like) or eat with salt and pepper.

Buttermilk Biscuit: Sift together a quart of flour and a teaspoon of soda. Work into it a teaspoon of salt, and a tablespoon of lard or butter (not melted). Add a pint of buttermilk and mix at a time until all is used. Do not work the dough longer than to collect it smoothly. Roll out one-half inch thick and cut with a biscuit cutter. Bake immediately in hot oven for about ten minutes.

Buttermilk Egg Bread: One quart of corn meal, one tablespoon of melted lard, one teaspoon of salt, four eggs beaten until light. Mix these ingredients into one quart of buttermilk, into which has been dissolved one teaspoon of soda. Pour batter into a pan, which has been heated and well greased, to bake.

Compotes of Fruits.
Compotes are fresh fruits hulled with very little sugar. They are much used by the French, and are an excellent mode of preparing inferior or overripe fruits.

Compote of Peaches: Cut ripe peaches in half, throw them into boiling water for two or three minutes, then take them out and put in ice water; peel them. Put a pint of water in a saucepan, and set over a brisk fire; let boil, and put the peaches in. As soon as tender take them out, place on a dish, and pour syrup over.

Compote of Oranges: Put a pound of sugar and half a pint of water on to boil. Boil ten minutes, and skim; add the juice of one lemon. Peel a dozen oranges, cut them in halves, remove the seed, and drop a few pieces at a time in the hot syrup, and lay them out on a flat dish. Pour over them the remaining syrup, and eat on ice.

Compote of Apples: Peel and quarter large ripe apples. Put in a pan to stew with a little water and sugar to make a syrup. Add pieces of cinnamon bark and lemon peel cut in strips. Let boil, take up the apples, lay in a dish to cool, boil the syrup thick and pour over.

Compote of Pear and Quince: Peel and cook ripe pears in a stewpan with a little water and sugar. When tender, take the pears up. Boil the syrup down, add a handful of raisins and a sliced lemon. When thick as jelly pour the syrup over the fruit.

Stuffed Compote: Select some large, ripe apples; pare them, and take out the cores, leaving the apple whole. Cook them in syrup, take up, drain, and bake them a few minutes in a very quick oven. When done, fill the hollow with peach or quince marmalade. Then roll each apple in the jelly in which it was boiled. Dish them in the form of a pyramid; put whipped cream around the base, and serve.

has been travelling all over the world, and from time to time giving descriptions of the most varied character of what he has seen, in that Chicago Hotel. In a recent one, on that wonderful city in the far North, St. Petersburg, he says in reference to flowers and gardening:

The love of flowers seems universal here. It pervades all classes throughout the whole country we have passed through. In cities, towns and villages (dwelling-houses windows are filled with flowers—in first and in second stories—and often so full that they look like conservatories, and at every station children sell wild flowers.

Hot-houses have been brought to perfection, and one now sees in windows millions so sweet that one forgets to get them. They convey their odor through the sense of sight; grapes, peaches, and flowers, palms and farns of rare perfection. In winter, I am told, there is a vast profusion of hot-house plants. The summers are so short that outdoor flowers are not relied on, and hot-houses are abundant and nicely managed.

At a garden fair in honor of the visit of the Emperor of Germany, the many kiosks and pavilions of the park seemed to be beautiful structures in flame, and the flower-gardens under us looked like acres of tulips and hyacinths and crocuses of light. The lamps were so colored as to make this effect of the parterres almost perfect. I counted the lamps in a given space and calculated from these that there must have been over fifty thousand burning in two small sections of the park.

The Inventor of Invisible Patches a Tramp.

A melancholy-looking man, with a shaggy beard, wearing an old slouch hat and trousers with deep fringes around the bottom and a big, shaggy overcoat, stood in front of the Philadelphia post-office, holding his hands on his chest. Everybody looked at him as they passed, and some young fellows jeered at him for wearing an overcoat. The melancholy-looking man paid no attention to them. He wandered up Ninth street aimlessly and shambled up Market street holding his hands over his chest as he walked. A reporter asked him what he wore an overcoat for with the thermometer at eighty degrees. He spoke in gasps and said: "Because I'm always cold. I can't get my breath hardly half the time. I have been cold for years. I used to work at my trade for eighteen hours a day. I am a shoemaker. I caught cold about ten years ago, and I've had hard work to breathe ever since. Sometimes I'm afraid to go to sleep for fear I'll lose my breath. I'm the man who invented the invisible patch on shoes. That's a good many years ago. Just think of it. I'm the inventor of the invisible patch and I haven't got a cent. I ought to be getting a royal warrant as a shoemaker in the country. I was a soldier in the Prussian army. I was a man of honor for the officers. Where am I going? Nowhere." The man laughed harshly. Then he coughed with a hacking sound and went wearily on his way.

Mild-Mannered Cannibals.

Every traveler in New Zealand always expresses astonishment when they discover the cannibal propensities of the inhabitants, that so gentle and pleasant-mannered a people could become on occasion such ferocious savages. Earle, who wrote a very reliable, intelligent and but little known account of the Mooris very early in the present century, speaks of the gentle manners and kindly ways of a New Zealand chief, whom afterward he discovered to be an inveterate cannibal. He relates that he visited the place where was cooking the body of a young slave girl that his friend had killed for the purpose. The head was severed from the body; the front quarters, with the principal bones removed, were compressed and packed into a small oven in the ground, and covered with earth. It was a case of unjustifiable cannibalism. No revenge was gratified by the deed, and no excuse could be made that the body was eaten to perfect their triumph. Earle says that he learned that the flesh takes many hours to cook, that it is very tough if not thoroughly cooked, but that it pulls to pieces, like a piece of blotting paper, if well done. He continues that the victim was a handsome, pleasant looking girl of sixteen, and one he used frequently to see about the Pah.—Gentleman's Magazine.

How to Retain Fat.

For the reduction of adipose tissue, Banting has, in Germany at least, been superseded by poliotherapy, and the walking is not to be upon level ground, but up-hill. This new law will certainly not be adopted by bulimic persons, and most fleshy people are more or less disinclined to exertion. In fact, laziness is responsible for much of the accumulation of fat. The new method has been experimented with by the renowned Henslow, who has in this manner reduced his weight from two hundred and seventy-four pounds to one hundred and ninety. The principle of the new system is to strengthen the muscles of the back, which is best done by climbing heights. The patient is instructed to walk up hill at a slow pace until palpitation comes on, when he is to stop, but not lie down, and then to go on. He must walk several hours a day, and climb more or less. Slowly walking up-hill is recommended. The

should bear it. Mind nothing but the truth. A better name—changed his mind. No. No.

Husband—"You are not the cook my mother used to be, my dear."
Wife—"No, indeed, unfortunately. You mustn't forget that your father died of dyspepsia."—Gylinge.

Nothing But the Truth.
Judge—"Prisoner, this is the thirtieth time this year that you have appeared before this tribunal. What brought you here again?"
Prisoner—"To tell the truth, Judge, it was the police."

A Bitter Name.
Pretty Cousin (to young Billy)—"Why, Charley, when I last saw you you have grown quite a beard."
Young Billy—"Yes, Ma'am: motion-chop whiskers, you know."
Pretty Cousin—"Oh, are they? Why they look more like lamb-chop whiskers."—New York Sun.

The Progress of Science.
Jenkins—"Did you hear of the wonderful operation Dr. Bell performed on Baithers last week?"
Bilkies—"No! what was it?"
Jenkins—"Five years ago Smithers stepped on a tack, and yesterday the doctor removed a ten-penny nail from the arm of Smithers' little boy."—The Idea.

Changed His Mind.
Wife—"Shall we go to the picnic today, dear?"
Husband—"Just as you say, love."
Wife—"Well, if we go we must take the baby."
Husband—"Oh, by the way, there's all that cord-wood to cut and split. I guess I'll stay at home."—Burlington Free Press.

In the Same Predicament.
Kirby—"Lead me a liver, will you, old boy? I'm clean broke."
Morsey—"That's a pretty good ring you wear. Why don't you hook it?"
Kirby—"Couldn't you know. It's a souvenir of a deceased brother."
Morsey—"Well, my money is a souvenir of a deceased father. Day-day, old fel."—Time.

Too Strong.
It was his first visit to the city. As he stood on the carboard shaking his sides with laughter, he was attracted by one of the boys' faces. "What's the fun, stranger?"
"Can't you see it? Just look at how the thing is to a walking cart." "What's that?" "It's a drop of water on the ground."—The Idea.

Learning to Photograph.
A friend of the writer, having received the photograph of a tall, thin, a friend what was common and the circumstances.
"Compliment it," replied the friend. "Tell her the beauty is very rare."
"I beg to make you acknowledge madame," he said to her at their next meeting. "The beauty of madame is very scarce."—Burlington Free Press.

Two Bests.
Magistrate—"What's the charge against this man?"
Officer—"He threw a photograph lens at a baby and hit its head."
Magistrate—"Are you a regular photographer?"
Officer—"Yes, your honor. I had been trying for two months to take a picture of that little boy—I mean little baby, your honor—and—"
Magistrate—"You are discharged. I need to be a photographer myself."—The Cartoon.

The Lost Found.
"Well, Ma," interrogated the late father of a 13-year-old girl and a new then said dollar maid. "Can you tell me what this is, stuck onto this rosewood like a lump of grafting wax? Have you decided to marry a farmer, and is he giving you lessons in tree planting?"
"Oh, no," answered the maiden, with a glad rise in her spruce-like voice. "That's my dear old gum. When Harry wanted a song, I put it where it would be safe, and then forgot it and thought I'd lost it."—The Idea.

A Stating Case With Him.
The inquisitive traveler had sat along-side his one-legged victim till everybody had turned in, and still pilled him with questions till he wished he had died at the amputation.
"How did you lose your leg?" he asked, as a clincher.
"Well, I'll tell you if you promise not to ask any more questions."
"All right, I won't."
"It was bit off."

"Good-night; am going to bed; but I'll like to know what bit it off."—The Idea.
The Captivity that Caught Him.
Wife (plaintive)—"Henry, I wish you wouldn't swear so."
Henry (shook)—"I don't swear, my dear."
Wife—"Yes, you do; or just the same thing. You mustn't say 'by Jove,' or 'by Jove,' or 'by Jove' to be all things."

more sorry on his own part than I am prepared to do that.

The shadow of a smile played around the corner of the judge's mouth as he sat back in his chair. "You may go on with your argument, Mr. Bride."—Hudson Review.

A Bad Habit.
"Now, hubby, before we were married we promised to tell each other of our little faults and try to correct them—do you remember, dear?"
"Um-huh," grunted the husband, who was deep in reading the last scandal.
"Well, we've been married a week, and I notice a bad habit you have—do you hear?"
"Um-huh."

"Yes, a bad habit you have of not paying attention when one is talking—are you listening to me?"
"Um-huh."
"Of not paying attention, and then when one gets through and asks you something you say, 'Lo what?' This is not only aggravating, but impolite, and I want you to break yourself of the disagreeable habit."
"Do what?"—St. Louis Humourist.

Would Throw That In.

"My friend," said a tight-lipped banker to a young man who had pulled him out of the water. "I appreciate the fact that you have saved my life, and I am prepared to reward you—to reward you liberally for your service. What can I do for you?"
"Well, sir, there was a suit of clothes spoiled," said the rescuer who was good natured though not educated, "that would be about seventeen dollars; then I lost my hat, that would be fifty cents; then I took considerable liquor to keep off a cold, which cost me a quarter. I don't think of anything else, sir."
"But you do not mention the fact that you have saved my life. What can I do for you on that score?"
"Oh, well, call the whole thing eighteen dollars and I'll throw the life saving in free."—Merchant Traveler.

The Visitor Was Mistaken.

Proprietor (showing visitor through the office)—"This is the editorial department."
Visitor—"Then I suppose that the genial-looking chap across there is the ordinary editor, and that the thin, cross-looking fellow who is sitting in your easy chair is your business manager?"

"No, sir," answered the proprietor, "the genial-looking fellow is your business manager, and the thin, cross-looking fellow is your ordinary editor. The genial-looking fellow is your business manager, and the thin, cross-looking fellow is your ordinary editor. The genial-looking fellow is your business manager, and the thin, cross-looking fellow is your ordinary editor."

A Congressman's Odd Invention.

There was a man by the name of Stanton, and he was a Congressman from a Kentucky district some time in the year 1857. Before he came to Congress he had been a bricklayer and a successful one. During his term some of the contractors engaged on the Capitol extension and improvement got into an imbroglio, and first one and then another began throwing mud, until finally one of them, in his anger, made the charge that the work done by another was of the poorest kind, and that the Capitol building was in danger. It was the first time that any such intimation had ever been made concerning the safety of the Capitol, and it caused considerable alarm, says the Chicago Times.

It led to the appointment of an investigating committee by Congress. Mr. Stanton was made Chairman of the committee. It is customary when a Congressional investigating committee is appointed for it to take up quarters in some elaborately furnished committee room, and for witnesses, and then report its findings. Stanton didn't do anything of the sort.

He put on a bricklayer's suit and clothed his committee in the same garb, went out about the Capitol and inside of it armed with the implements which atomizers and bricklayers use. They examined the work that had been done, and found that there was not one word of truth in what the quarrelling contractors had charged. The committee so reported and was discharged.

That was, so I am told, the only time that any charge of fraud in the construction of the National Capitol was ever made.

Radishes.

Radishes were known in England in the days of the Romans, as in certain parts of the island, by the name of "doct" and "doct." It is probably best to say that we are indebted to the Chinese for the radish, and it is said that before the Chinese came to this country had had the radish, having been written at that time in the Chinese characters that was the same as the one of the radish. That a person could eat a radish.

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

Huntersville, West Virginia, Thursday, Dec. 6, 1888.

No. 20.

C. F. Moore, Editor.

Directory of Pocahontas County.

Circuit Court.
H. A. Holt,
R. S. Turk,
J. C. Arbogast,
B. O. Hill,
J. C. Arbogast,
C. O. Arbogast,
S. H. Clark, Frank,
S. B. Hannah,
G. P. Moore,
Geo. Baxter.

County Sheriff.
J. C. Arbogast.

County Clerk.
S. H. Clark, Frank.

Surveyor.
Geo. Baxter.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first day in April, 3rd Monday in June, 3rd Monday in October.
County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October, second Tuesday in July, July in term.

M. MCCLINTIC.
MCCLINTIC & MOORE.

Attorneys-at-Law.
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

A. STOFER.
Attorney-at-Law.
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and Webster counties.

H. S. RUCKER.
Atty.-at-Law & Notary Public.
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

W. ARBUCKLE.
Attorney-at-Law.
Lewistown, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.
Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

W. L. KEE.
Atty.-at-Law.
Beverly, W. Va.
Will practice in the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county.

F. J. SNYDER.
Attorney-at-Law.
Huntersville, W. Va.

D. J. H. WEYMOUTH.
RESIDENT DENTIST.
Beverly, W. Va.

visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in the Times.

D. B. P. PATTERSON.
Physician & Surgeon.
Huntersville, W. Va.

D. W. G. TOWNSEND.
Physician & Surgeon.
ACADEMY, W. VA.

Gulshed Business Educator

Prof. Smith, Principal of the Commercial College of the City of New York, has written a book on "The Business of the World," which is a complete and practical guide to the student of business. It covers all the branches of commerce, from the smallest shop to the largest corporation, and is a valuable reference work for every business man. The book is published by the Commercial College of the City of New York, and is available for sale by all bookstores.

Hobbs Pills.
Moisture, internal itching, secret at night, worse by day, if allowed to continue, it will often bleed and cause very great suffering. Hobbs' Pills are a sure remedy for all these troubles, and in many cases result in a complete cure. Dr. Hobbs' Pills are sold by all druggists.

FARMERS AND THE TARIFF.

That the farmers supported the high-tariff policy in the recent election as seriously as ever, while the workmen in the manufacturing centres voted in increasing numbers in opposition to that policy, is a fact now generally recognized and taken as a landmark for future contests. The *Tribune* makes it the basis of an argument in favor of an increase of duties on farm products. "The Democratic House," it says, "proposed to cut off more than half of all the duties collected to protect farm industry. The answer of the people was to elect a Republican President, a Republican House, and the astonishing votes in the farming States are still ringing in the ears of tariff-reformers. The logical inference is that the majorities in these farming States want the things done which they petitioned Congress to have done, they want the tariff made to serve its purpose, and do not want it broken down or left just as it is," quoth the *Tribune*.

We shall not deny that the American farmer is still willing and even anxious to be plucked for the benefit of other people; but we deny that he was harmed by the Mills bill in any degree whatsoever. The only farm product put on the free list by the Mills bill was wool, and as to that it has been shown that the three largest wool-producing States showed a loss rather than a gain of Republican votes in the election. The duties on wheat and other cereals, on dairy products, on hogs, hay, honey, potatoes, and live animals were not changed by the Mills bill. If these duties had all been repealed the farmers would not have been injured, and if they had been doubled they would have received no benefit. We import a few potatoes when we have a short crop, and we export some when we have a large crop; but the amount is insignificant, and it affects only the Atlantic seaboard and the north-western border line in any case. As to the great bulk of agricultural produce, no tariff, however high, would raise the price a penny, for the reason that they constitute the major part of our exports, and have to be sold in foreign markets along side and in competition with the like produce of every country on the globe. The American farmer is thus brought face to face with the labor of the Russian peasant, the Indian ryot, and the Egyptian fellah. What they get for their productions he can get. Not a thing more could he get if the importation of grain were prohibited by law. But as a matter of fact the Mills bill did not touch the duties on these articles at all.

Notwithstanding the vote of the farming States in the recent election, the agitation of the agricultural classes are not incurable. There is no mind so dull that it cannot be made to comprehend the fact that the tariff is an injury to the man who sells in a cheap market and buys in one made artificially dear. Nor is it true that abstract ideas regarding the tariff were the most moving considerations among the farmers in the recent campaign. The fact that the proposed reform of the tariff was of Southern purchase had a great influence in the rural districts. It revived the memories of the war and instilled a national feeling that would otherwise have remained dormant. If the Mills bill had been the death-bill on the Spring bill, it would have been by far the more acceptable to the farmers of the South. It is easy to see now that

any change in its provisions, a measure having a Northern origin and name would have been much stronger in the North. It is not the fault of Mr. Mills, of the two Breckinridges, of Mr. Wilson of West Virginia, and other Southern members that they were the most conspicuous advocates of the measure, but their prominence was not without its influence in the farming communities, where new ideas are slow to gain lodgment, and where old memories have their strongest hold.

The battle joined in the recent campaign is only begun. When we consider how short a time was allowed for the work of education, and how great a gain was made among those who could be reached, and what odds of money and intimidation were arrayed on the other side, the advocates of tariff reform have abundant cause for encouragement, and every reason to believe that when they shall have had equal opportunity to reach American farmers their success with them will be commensurate with that which they have undeniably achieved among the operatives in towns and cities.

—N. Y. Weekly Post.

White House Social Duties.

Mrs. Cleveland's social duties are greater than is generally supposed. She entertains the president at his state receptions, and sits opposite him at state dinners. She is considered the social head of the administration, and she is, indeed, the mistress of the white house. The gorgeous floral decorations of the state reception rooms are subject to her approval; and she stands with the president whenever he receives his guests in a social way. The state dinners of the president are perhaps the grandest social affairs of the American court, and to be invited to the white house to one of these is the social equivalent of a lifetime. The white house shines with light. The Marine band plays in the vestibule. The great east room becomes a tropical flower garden, and its white and silver pillars are wreathed with garlands and hung with flower garlands, upon which have been woven American eagles of pink and roses. It is here that Mrs. Cleveland stands with the president and receives the thirty or fifty guests who have been invited to the dinner, and it is from here that she is escorted to the state dining room by the most honored of the party. The dining-room sparkles with cut glass and silver, and the dinner of many courses is gotten up by French cooks. The simplest of vases are washed down with rare old wines, and a number of glasses stand by each plate save that of Mrs. Cleveland. The president's wife has, as far as her own example goes, expanded the cause of temperance. She drinks nothing at these dinners but Apollinaris water, and though she does not endeavor to regulate the tastes of others, she does not touch wine herself. At her state receptions she shakes hands with from 300 to 500 persons on every such night during the season. It is said that she has shaken hands with more than 100,000 people during the past winter. She is a good hand shaker and much better receives a warm grasp and a decided pressure. In most cases this is accompanied by a cordial smile, and those who have the pleasure of shaking with Mrs. Cleveland for a short time become her friends. —Columbian.

The Vermont Legislature has prohibited the manufacture and sale of plum-cake.

"He hath said, I will never leave thee nor forsake thee." Wanderer, fulfil promise spoken by God himself. "I" and "thee" together, the Infinite God in Christ and finite man constant companions! So He says, and so we walk side by side along our pilgrim pathway. If we really believe this, surely it would simplify, and hallow, and calm our daily life. In these few words every Christian may find the sweetest solace of pain, and the most blessed inspirations of heroism. —Rev. S. M. Hamilton.

FRUIT.—In Northern Germany the highways are shaded with fruit-trees. This was started fifty years ago by a peddler who planted every seed with his staff while travelling through the country. If the enterprising farmer's boy would make it his habit to drop the seed of fruit he may be eating in the fence corner, when passing from place to place, it would not be long until there would be plenty of fruit, which could be improved by grafting; and not only this, but new varieties would be produced that would prove of value.

A man who has practiced medicine for 40 years, ought to know salt from sugar; read what he says:

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 10, 1887.
Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co. - Gentlemen: I have been in the general practice of medicine for most 40 years, and would say that in all my practice and experience have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with as much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you. Have prescribed it a great many times and its effect is wonderful, and would say in conclusion that I have yet to find a case of Catarrh that it would not cure if they would take it according to directions.

Yours Truly,
L. L. GOESBACH, M. D.,
Office, 210 Summit St.
We will give \$100 for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.
J. F. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Put it in Writing.

Verbal contracts occasion more trouble, dispute and litigation than any other business transaction. The wise merchant taught by experience will endeavor to have a writing executed by the party to be charged, in every case of importance arising in his business. This is especially necessary of guarantees. A man enters your office whom you know to be perfectly responsible. He tells you to sell Brown a thousand dollars' worth of goods. Brown is all right; he will answer for that, etc. Make him sign a memorandum.

A customer gives you a large order for future and installment deliveries. Make him sign it in writing.

You engage a salesman for a year, or for a month, or for a trial trip. Have it all put down in writing and signed.

You save taking your chances before a jury, who blue lines out of ten prove uncertain and too sympathetic with that party they consider is the "under dog."

It is only a little trouble at the time, but it usually saves a heap of trouble in the future. —Trade Mark Record.

Chief Inspector James, of St. Paul, says: "The amount of wheat in sight this year in Minnesota and Dakota is about 80,000,000 bushels less than last year at this time."

The number of female medical students entered at Paris this term is 114, of whom 90 are French and 24 English, with 1 American, 1 Austrian, 1 Greek and 1 Turk. The number of students at the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia this fall is 160.

Richard A. Proctor left the Roman Catholic Church because the priests told him that his scientific beliefs were heretical.

Never saw feather beds, air them thoroughly on a windy day in a cool place. The sun draws the oil and gives the feathers a ruddy smell.

According to Rev. Elizabeth W. Greenwood, there are 2,432 physicians and surgeons, 165 ministers and 75 lawyers in this country who are women.

The official canvass of the vote of New York shows Harrison's plurality is 13,309. Hill's plurality is 13,126. Total vote, 1,354,592. Total Prohibition vote, 30,092; about 2,000 more than in 1884.

Much damage is reported by recent violent gales on the west coast of Great Britain. At the city of Glasgow, where the storm assumed the force of a hurricane, the exhibition building was partly wrecked.

Very dirty furniture should be washed off with a flannel cloth dipped in equal parts of strong vinegar and water before it is polished. It not only removes the dirt, but has a tendency to smooth the varnish that has become rough through long use. After applying the vinegar, dry the furniture instantly and thoroughly, and at once rub it with a flannel that has been dipped in linseed oil and carefully wrung out. Finish with a dry flannel, rubbing hard and long, and your furniture will look like new.

Eggs can be kept perfectly for six months, by coating each one with the white of egg. Apply it with the finger so that every spot is touched, then pack the eggs in a box, in any position you wish, putting a layer of paper between every layer of eggs, and set the box away in a cool, dry place. The white of one egg will coat from eight to ten dozen. I have tried this recipe for five years, and have never known it to fail. —Mrs. Addie Smith.

GRAPES.—There is no fruit that takes so little space and makes so large a return for the labor as grapes. Now is the time to get cuttings. They should be cut with three or four eyes. Put them in a barrel, bury them in the ground below frost until spring, when they may be taken up after all danger of frost is gone, and set with two eyes in the ground. It is best to put two or three together, for some may die, and if all five they can be removed in another year. On farms they may be set in the fence corners or near small trees, and in two or three years a fine crop of grapes will reward the effort.

Havana Journal.—A basket of corn makes four gallons of whiskey. It sells for \$10 at retail. The Government gets \$0.65, the farmer 40 cents, the railroad \$1, the merchant \$2, the retailer \$1, and the drinker all that is left.

The best house-keeping and a look now where it is only known in which direction to look. With money, it is to be found in the cupboard. Please visit our provisions and food store, and you will find it all there. We have a large stock of all the best food and provisions, and we are sure to have what you need. We are located at the corner of the main street and the river, and we are open every day.

[illegible]

PERAURINO.—Rev. J. Lester Hen-
son will preach for the year at the
following places as stated:
1st Sunday, Huntersville, 11 A. M.
" " Mt. Pleasant, 4 P. M.
2nd " Sunset, 11 A. M.
" " Bethel, 3 P. M.
3rd " Huntersville, 11 A. M.
" " Mt. Pleasant, 4 P. M.
4th " Bethel, 11 A. M.
" " Sunset, 3 P. M.

HOME NEWS

—Fisher killed somebody's pet
cat last Saturday.

—It is reported that Nelson
Moore, who was a short time ago
released from jail on bail, has disap-
peared.

—Geo. E. Campbell, who for
some time has been working at
Charlottesville, Va., has returned to
his old place in the TIMES office.

—Mr. L. M. McClintic and Miss
Alice Slaven were united in mar-
riage, Wednesday morning at 8 o'
clock, at the Huntersville Hotel.
We extend hearty congratulations
and good wishes.

—Rev. H. W. Kinzer, who has
some days been ill at the resi-
dence of C. F. Moore, started for
home in Lewisburg yesterday
morning, accompanied by his wife.

—A musical meeting at the
Presbyterian church next sabbath.
—Prayer services on Saturday
evening.

I hereby gratefully acknowl-
edge the earnest solicitude of the
people of Huntersville and
vicinity in my behalf, and their
kindness to me during
my late illness, and invoke upon
them the richest blessings of heav-
en.
H. W. KINZER.

—Jas. B. Canfield, Esq., former
editor of THE TIMES, will shortly
move to Gordonsville, Va., to
take charge of the Orange County
Gazette, which paper he recently
purchased. We regret very much
to lose Mr. Canfield, but as he has
determined to go we wish him and
his Gazette abundant success.

—The first genuine, old time
paul the new managers of
THE TIMES for subscription, was
held by Peter Hill, Esq., of Jacob.
Thank you, sir.

—Issue McNeel, Esq., of Mill
creek, spent Tuesday night in town.

—Miss Lizzie Ligon, of Clover
creek, was at the Huntersville Ho-
tel Tuesday night. The object of
her visit will be seen by reading the
marriage notice in another column.

—Now is the time to renew your
subscription to THE TIMES; or, if
you have never before been a sub-
scriber, begin it with the new year.
We shall try hard to give you the
best of our money.

Christmas Tree.

The people of Danmore and vic-
inity contemplate having a big
Christmas tree during the Holli-
days. The tree will be for every-
body, and all are invited to help
set up the Xmas. It will be for
young and old. Let everybody
try to work and help to make the
tree interesting.

OLD KRIS.

FOR SALE.

Have for sale in Huntersville
the following property: One good
stove, one cooking stove, two heat-
stoves, one bedstead, copboards,
chairs, one marble top par-
table, washstand, bureau, and
other things useful about a
house. If you desire any of the
above, call early.

Respectfully,
JAS. B. CANFIELD.

WANTED

Good Black Skins, Hides and
Furs for cash or exchange.

A. P. LESTER,
Huntersville, Ind.

School Reports.
The following is the report of
Fairview school for the 2nd month
ending November 23rd, 1888:
No. enrolled—Girls, 15; boys, 11.
Average daily attendance—Girls,
11; boys, 8.
Per cent. of daily attendance—
Girls, 80; boys, 81.
No. of pupils neither absent nor
tardy—Minnie Johnson, Carry Friel,
Lena Friel, Frances Sharp, Josie
Friel, Anna Sharp, Jerry Friel,
Jiles Johnson.

JOHN A. McLAUGHLIN,
Teacher.

The following is the report of the
Swago school for the month ending
November 23rd:

No. of pupils enrolled—Boys 14,
girls 12.

Average daily attendance, 17.

Per cent. of daily attendance, 84.

Pupils neither absent nor tardy,
Olive Overholt, Laura Overholt,
Joe Hannah and Melvin Overholt.

A. S. OVERHOLT,
Teacher.

Closing Accounts.

I have sold THE TIMES office to Mr.
S. B. Lory, Jr., and Atty. C. F. Moore,
and am now settling up all accounts due
me on Subscription, Job Work and Ad-
vertising. I ask each and every one to
give immediate attention to the state-
ments sent to each this week, as I ex-
pect to leave the county on December
15th and wish all accounts closed be-
fore that time. All accounts not paid
before December 15th will be given to L.
M. McClintic for collection. Each ac-
count is made out at the advance rates,
but if any remain unpaid December 15,
they will be put in Mr. McClintic's
hands at the rate of \$2 per year. Hon-
or the statements you receive with cash
at once and save time and cost to us
both.
Very Truly,
JAS. B. CANFIELD.

McClintic-Slaven.

The marriage of L. M. McClintic,
Esq. and Miss Alice Slaven, young-
est daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ran-
dolph Slaven, was celebrated Wed-
nesday morning 5th, inst. No cards.
Wm. T. Price officiating minister.
The attendants were Misses Minnie
Gannon, of Missouri and Lizzie
Ligon, of Clover Creek, along with
Messrs. Dr. McClintic, of Edray
and Harry Patterson, of Hunters-
ville. This auspicious event in the
society of our town passed off in a
very quiet and appropriate manner,
and it was difficult to realize that
the nuptials of young persons so
widely known and highly esteemed
were being solemnized. W.

Who is to be the next Governor
of West Virginia is a question that
will most likely remain unsettled
till the legislature convenes and
decides it. The democrats and re-
publicans are equally fond and con-
fident in their claims. It seems,
however, to be generally conceded
that the rest of the democratic
State ticket is elected, and that the
State has gone for Cleveland by a
about 1,000 majority.

The legislature will be democrat-
ic by one majority on joint ballot,
insuring the election of a democrat
to succeed John B. Kenna in the
United States Senate, unless there
be some purchasable property a-
mong the democrats.

A correspondent of the New
York Sun predicts that Grover
Cleveland will make his future
home in Orange, N. J., and will suc-
ceed Blodgett in the U. S. Senate.

The closing session of the 51st
eth Congress met at Washington
last Monday. The President's
Message, which is said to be a
lengthy paper, will not be given
to the public.

Benjamin and Levi have won the
presidential race and Daniel will
shortly have to give way to Elijah,
and still Bob Ingersoll and a few

AN ANECDOTE OF LONGFELLOW.

A New York paper, in some
pleasant gossip about Mr. Longfel-
low, tells a story of the way he
treated the charges of plagiarism
against the Indian poem, "The Wav-
ing," in following closely both the
form and substance of The Kalevala.
When they began to appear, he
showed a profound indifference on
the subject; but before long his
publisher thought best to call his
attention to them, and suggested
that a reply from the poet be writ-
ten. "Well, I'll think about it,"
said Mr. Longfellow, and there the
matter dropped. The press contin-
ued to echo and re-echo the charge;
and the publisher again called on
the poet, saying, "Really, Mr. Long-
fellow, I think it is high time this
charge was answered." Again Long-
fellow said "I'll see about it," ad-
ding, quietly, "How is the book
selling?" "Oh, wonderfully well,"
said the publisher. "Better than
my other books?" "Oh much bet-
ter," said he named the figures.
Shortly after his interview (Mr.
Longfellow still keeping silence),
the Tribune came out with almost
a page of broadside on the subject.
The publisher was now really exci-
ted. He called on the poet again.
"It will not do," he said, very de-
cidedly, "to let this thing go on any
longer." "How does the book sell?"
asked Longfellow. "Amazingly—
the sale is already equal to the com-
bined sales of your other books." "Then,"
said Longfellow. "I think
we ought to be thankful to these
critics. Let them talk. Seems to
me they are giving us a large a-
mount of gratuitous advertising.
Better let them alone." And let
alone they were. The fact that at
that time there was no existing
translation into English which
would enable readers to make com-
parisons, rendered Mr. Longfellow's
silence comparatively safe. Now
that a complete translation is pub-
lished in fine and popular form by
ALDEN, readers will have a justifi-
fiable curiosity to investigate, and
see wherein the resemblance lies.
And, as commonly is true in com-
paring originals and imitations, it
will be found that great as the mer-
it is of Mr. Longfellow's work, and
characteristic of his own individual-
ity, The Kalevala is a work of al-
most infinitely higher order.

Cocaine, the latest discovered
anesthetic, is, it seems, like its pre-
decessors, chloroform, chloral, and
morphine, claiming its victims. A
Swiss physician tells the story of a
medical friend of his who has suc-
cumbed to its fatal allurements.
The victim began with morphine,
which he eventually exchanged for
cocaine. As usual, his first experi-
ments were attended by increased
vigor of mind and body. This,
however, was soon followed by men-
tal and nervous depression. After
increased doses of the drug, he ex-
perienced hallucinations, was com-
pelled to walk round and round in
circles, to endeavor to pick up need-
les where he knew none were to be
found, and was at length left utter-
ly sleepless and without appetite.
To escape the fatal influence of the
drug he gave up his practice, and
went on surgeon in a ship bound
for the east. At length, by means
of long sea voyages, he overcame
his craving, and was restored to
health, only, as he knew, to fall a
victim to his poison once more by
finding it accessible. Perseverent
indulgence in the drug resulted in
one of the most terrible of deaths—
exhaustion from tetanus.—Rt.
James Christie.

BOOKS AND READING.
Doubtless habits of study are not
to be commended; but I do not ad-
vise you to pursue any systematic
course of reading, because I am
looking upon reading, for the mo-
ment, as a kind of opium.

reduced to a rigid and regular sys-
tem it should become a wearisome
task I would have you omnivorous
of books devour all the good books
that you come across, your life will
certainly not last long enough to
leave you time for the temporary
ones.

However warmly you may ad-
mire a particular author, do not
permit yourself to lose the con-
sciousness of fallibility. Do not ac-
cept as gospel what any man, how-
ever great, he says or writes. Never
make a blind surrender of your own
judgment, either to the author
whose writings you affect or to the
society which for the time sets him
up as an idol. There is a fashion
in these things which is very like
affectation. Yesterday the rage
was for Carlyle; to-day it is for
Matthew Arnold or Herbert Spen-
cer; to-morrow it may be for some
as yet undiscovered literary planet.
Do not let yourself be swept away
by the stream. Form your own
judgment on the best materials you
have and do not hesitate modestly
to express your own preference or
dislike, even if it be out of harmo-
ny with the popular sentiment of
the moment.

"Books are a guide in youth, and
an entertainment for age. They
support us under solitude and keep
us from becoming a burden to our-
selves. They help us to forget the
croakings of men and things, com-
pose our cares and passions and lay
our disappointments asleep. When
we are weary of the living we may
repair to the dead, who have noth-
ing of peevishness, pride or design
in their conversation."—Notes for
Boys.

Nov 22-24.] Printer's fee, \$4.50.

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LALIBES will find relief from their
constipation, bloating in the head,
Colic, Bow Stomach, Headache, Kidney
troubles, etc., by taking a dose of An-
tacid Liver Regulator after dinner or
supper, so as to move the bowels once a
day. Mothers will have better health
and the babies will grow more robust
by using the Regulator. If an infant
shows signs of Colic, nothing like a few
drops in water for relief. The Genuine
has the red Z on front of wrapper. (17-6)

Notice to Creditors.

To the creditors of Allen D. Grimes,

In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit
Court of the county of Pocahontas,
made in a cause therein pending, to
subject the real estate of the said Allen
D. Grimes to the payment of his debts;
you are required to present your claims
against the estate of the said Allen D.
Grimes for adjudication to James W.
Warwick, Jr., Commissioner, at his of-
fice in the said county, on or before the
27th day of February, 1889.

Witness: John J. Beard, Clerk of the
said court, this 16th day of November,
1888.

JOHN J. BEARD, Clerk.
Nov 22-24.] Printer's fee, \$4.50.

Notice to Creditors.

To the Creditors of John Sharp, dec'd:

In pursuance of a decree of the Cir-
cuit Court of the county of Pocahontas,
made in a cause therein pending, to
subject the real estate of the said John
Sharp to the payment of his debts; you
are required to present your claims
against the estate of the said John
Sharp for adjudication to James W.
Warwick, Jr., Commissioner, at his of-
fice in the said county, on or before the
27th day of February, 1889.

Witness: John J. Beard, Clerk of the
said court, this the 16th day of No-
vember, 1888.

JOHN J. BEARD, Clerk.
Nov 22-24.] Printer's fee, \$4.50.

Commissioner's Office,

Huntersville, W. Va.,

November, 16th, 1888.

John Sharp's Adm'r

John Sharp's Legatee, etc.

All parties interested in the above
cause take notice that I will proceed
at my office in Huntersville, W. Va., on
THURSDAY, THE 28th DAY OF FEB-

RUARY, 1889,

to take the following accounts:

1 A settlement of the account of J.
C. Arbogast as Administrator, with the
will annexed of John Sharp, dec'd;

2 Who the creditors are and the a-
mount of their claims, if any, several-
ly and collectively, with their dignities
and priorities;

3 What amount remains in the
hands of the Administrator after dis-
charging the debts, if anything, and to
whom payable;

4 Any matter deemed pertinent or
required by any party in interest as re-
quired by a decree of the Circuit Court
of Pocahontas county, pronounced in
above cause at its October Term, 1888, at
which time and place you are required
to attend.

JAS. W. WARWICK, Jr.,
Com'r Cir. Ct. P. C.

Nov 22-24.] Printer's fee, \$4.50.

Commissioner's Office,

Huntersville, W. Va.,

Nov. 16th, 1888.

Rebecca Smith, etc.,

Mary F. Malcomb, etc.

IN CHANCERY.

All parties interested in above cause
are hereby notified that I will proceed
at my office in Huntersville, in said
county, on

THURSDAY, THE 28th DAY OF DE-

CEMBER, 1888,

to take the following accounts:

1 The names of the persons who
have interest in the 300 acres of land in
the bill and proceedings mentioned and
the amount of their several interests;

2 The value of the personal estate of
George W. Moore, dec'd, with which
Mary F. Malcomb and John W. Mal-
comb, or either of them should be
charged;

3 Any other matter deemed perti-
nent or required by any party in inter-
est to be specially stated, as required by
a decree of the Circuit Court of Poca-
hontas county rendered in above cause
at the October Term thereof, 1888, at
which time and place you are required
to attend.

JAS. W. WARWICK, Jr.,
Com'r Cir. Ct. P. C.

Nov 22-24.] Printer's fee, \$4.50.

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TAKE A LESSON FROM THE FARMER

There's a lesson in the saying of a farmer in the West.

That of other things in life, as well, might answer for a test.

Shall I give the lesson to you? Will you heed its teachings? Well,

Listen to me but a moment and the story I will tell.

We were out among the milch cows, speaking of the best ones there.

When the farmer of my first choice said, with patronizing air:

"She's as plump as any pigeon, and her coat's as soft as silk.

But the eldest-looking heifer ain't the one that gives the milk."

Off death clumsy outward bearing beats a heart both true and brave.

And the smooth and winning manners may conceal the vilest knave.

So the lean horse does the pulling and is not afraid of work.

While the fat and lazy pony is contriving how to shirk.

Would you back a city dandy to engage in any strife.

Or the one whose hands are smoothest for the heavy work of life?

Choose the homely for your milch cow and well then, sir, by your leave,

Send the short-horn to the butcher, she will make him splendid beef.

Take a lesson from the farmer, with his sturdy common sense.

Who, unlike the politician, never sits astride the fence.

Watch the smoothest talking fellow, he may prove the biggest blit;

Know "the eldest-looking heifer ain't the one that gives the milk."

—[Matt W. Anderson in the Mercury.]

VERNEENA'S FORTUNE;

—OR—

The Stolen Heiress.

A TALE OF NEW YORK IN 1835.

BY PROF. WM. HENRY PECK,

AUTHOR OF

"The Queen's Secret," "The Tower of Gold," "The Half-Breed," "Harold's Hate," "The Bride of Barcelona," Etc.

[CONTINUED.]

The eyes of the dame flashed rage, but she restrained a spoken expression of her wrath. Edward smiled scornfully and continued:

"Mr. Bratton states frankly to my father, dame, that he has lost temporarily all he borrowed from you."

"The scoundrel! The unholly villain!" muttered the dame.

"And also," added Edward, "that he has good cause to believe that if he should fail to pay you the borrowed money, and every dollar he is unfortunate's owes you, you will not hesitate to have him arrested upon a false but plausible charge of fraud, and do all you can to imprison and disgrace him."

"Yeh! So I will! Lost my fifty thousand dollars he! The nonplussed wretch! He shall pay me every cent this very day—"

"The gate is open, Dame Grippard!" exclaimed Pettis at this moment—Jensen having had more difficulty with the locks than he had expected—when he promised to have the gate open so speedily.

"Very well, Pettis," responded the dame, checking herself in what she had intended to say in regard to her tenant. "Come here, Pettis, and give me your aid to get into my chariot. I sprained my ankle just now when I forgot for the moment that I was now merely a poor, old, decrepit woman, full of aches, weakness and infirmities."

Pettis lost no time in helping her into the chariot, and she continued, to Verneena, in an exhausted tone:

"Oh my dear! I am so weak. So weak. I feel as if I were a hundred years old—and I am sure I look it this minute. Now drive into the yard, my dear, and halt the chariot near the office door. I'll get out there. Shouldn't wonder a bit if I have to order the door to be battered down. I have not the least doubt that Bratton has run away," she added to herself.

Verneena began to drive into the yard. The dame beckoned to Edward to ride at her side of the vehicle, and she continued:

"My dear Mr. Hawkworth," she said in a voice too low to be heard by others, "have you the large sum you promised just now?"

"Every dollar of it, Dame Grippard—and more."

"More!" exclaimed the dame in her heart. "More than a hundred thousand dollars! More than the son of a very rich man. Richer than Captain Ballin, by a long shot! But this fellow and his father are doubtless too honest, too scrupulous, and all that, and the rest of what the world pretends to admire so much—bab!—and would boot at any proposition of mine to share with me the inheritance that belongs to this wretch at my side, and which she can never get a dollar of without my aid. No, Captain Ballin! In my man for the game I am playing—every time. Yeh, I feel that I have been too hasty in trying to make a bargain with the Captain."

She turned again to Edward, as the chariot rolled slowly across the spacious yard, and whispered:

"My dear grand—Mr. Hawkworth, I mean. Slide a little closer if you please. So, what I say is only for your and Verneena's ears, Mr. Hawkworth. Couldn't you, before we see Mr. Bratton, give me, my fifty-five thousand dollars of the money which you have in hand for his use? He is to pay that to me in a few minutes, you know, and from the money you have with you. I will at once give you this note—I have it here—for the money loaned him—fifty thousand dollars, with interest computed on the basis of note up to this very day—"

And then from the rest of the money which your father so nobly lends to him, he can pay me the rent he owes me."

"And," she added quickly, "this is only a part of the dower I intend to give to your Verneena on her wedding day, Mr. Hawkworth. I mean to give her all I am worth when I die—and it will be a handsome pile, I assure you. Oh, yes, a very handsome pile—up in the hundreds of thousands, perhaps—but don't whisper a word of this to any one else in the wide world. I don't wish people in general to know how rich I can make our dear Verneena on her marriage day. Here is Mr. Bratton's note, Mr. Hawkworth. Of course you have no objection to giving me the money for it, under the circumstances, right now?"

The dame was a blithered by the dame with wonderful fluency, in her most ingratiating style of manner and tone, her eyes shining with desire to have in her possession the large sum concerning which she was so extremely anxious.

"The money," she said to herself, "if this whipper-snapper is not lying—and sometimes I suspect he is—has been very slow in getting near Old Anchors. Bratton has received no reply, it seems, to his appeal for aid. In sheer despair, if for no other reason, Bratton may have fled during last night—with money which should be in my hands. I do not at all like the looks of things about the premises. I am sure that Bratton has been playing the rascal. Oh, if this young fool would only pay that money to me now—here on the spot."

"Dame Grippard," replied Edward, curtly to her request, "by my father's special order I am to pay the money into Mr. Bratton's own hand, and not until he and I shall have had some conversation in reference to its use hereafter."

This reply filled the soul of the dame with furious chagrin, but the chaise was now too near the office door, and the presence of others around it, to permit her to give vent to her wrath. Besides, Pettis advanced at this moment and said:

"I have knocked and hammered on the office door, Dame Grippard, and failed to obtain the least reply from within. What shall be done now? I am wholly at your service."

"Of course you are that, you simpleton," snapped the dame, as she arose from her seat with assumed decrepitude. "At whose service should you be, if not at mine, you fool? Here, give me your aid to get out of this chariot. I shall not be such an idiot as to jump from it again, and nearly break my ankle—as I did yonder at the gate."

With the help of Pettis, she was soon on the ground, and no sooner was she there than she cried angrily to him:

"Force the door, man. Make quick entrance in some way. By door or window. Haste! I believe Bratton has run away. Haste!"

CHAPTER XVIII.

SUSPICIONS OF FOUL PLAY.

Now to obey Dame Grippard's command, Pettis instantly flashed his eyes round in search of something to use against the door.

But he suddenly remembered that the lock and frame of the portal would be greatly damaged by forcing an entrance, and exclaimed:

"No, no! No smashing of locks and door frames, Pettis. A broken shifter and a shattered pane of glass are less costly. Jensen, force open a shutter, break a pane, unlock a sash and raise a window. Quick! I am anxious to learn why Bratton has dared to keep himself hidden so long this morning. Haste, Jensen."

The Swede quickly forced open a shutter of one of the windows, the sill being not more than breast high to him as he stood on the ground; but as he was about to shatter a pane of glass he noticed that the sash bolt need to lock the lower sash down was not in place. He at once exclaimed in a tone of surprise:

"Hello! This sash is unlocked. That is strange. However, had not Mr. Bratton discharged me from his service before sundown yesterday this window would now be bolted down on the inside. It was always my duty to see to the sash bolts of the windows—"

"Well, well!" snapped the dame, impatiently, "are you going to talk about yourself and your late duties all day? Open the window and then the door."

Jensen opened the window and sprung over its sill into the counting-room of Old Anchors. Scarcely had his feet struck the floor as he stooped, picked up something that had caught his notice, and slipped it into one of his pockets. This act was unnoticed by any one. He then unlocked, unlocked and opened the door.

By this time Edward had dismounted and tied his horse to a post near the door. He whispered to Verneena, who was still seated in the chaise:

"I do not like the appearance of affairs here, my love. However, I will say no more of that at present. I am exceedingly anxious to see Mr. Bratton, and to prove to him that had my father revealed his pettishness against this wretched old scoundrel would have had no cause to be croaking at his door to-day."

"Ah," replied the beautiful girl, in the same guarded manner, "I am very happy to know that you have it in your power, and are here to free the good gentleman from his clutches. I know well how useless she delights to be toward any delinquent debtor."

"Yes," said Edward, with some bitterness, as he glanced at the dame; "it is only to see the wickedness of intent in her flaming eyes and fierce looks. I am very happy in my hope that all will hereafter go well with Mr. Bratton, for my father has a high opinion of his integrity—having had many business transactions with him years ago, before my father retired from active business life in this city to reside quietly in Albany."

"But I was about to say to you, my love," he added, "that the money which I have for Mr. Bratton reached me only a few hours ago. As I told you in my last letter, I had to hasten to Washington upon official business. The Secretary of the Navy detained me in that city longer than I desired or expected. I was able to return to New York only at a late hour last night. Hardly had I arrived when a special messenger from my father placed in my hand the letter of which you have just heard me speak to Dame Grippard. As soon as I had read my father's letter I hit a hury to carry to you the brief note which I sent last night—"

"Come, my dear child," exclaimed Dame Grippard at this moment, "the door is open. As my father says, if you please. And you can see Mr. Hawkworth. I wish to speak to him."

entered the office, and was immediately followed by Edward, Verneena and others.

The counting-room of Old Anchors was quite spacious, and much greater in length than in width. In it were many articles pertaining to the ship-chandlery business, besides such furniture as is usually found in business offices. The greater portion of this furniture, however, was now covered with dust which had been gathered for weeks from disuse. Trade had not been brisk at Old Anchors for many days.

The room had several doors as well as many windows. Some of the doors gave entrance into rear water-closets, and one was open at the foot of a stairway that gave access to the upper part of the edifice, and the dwelling place of the Bratton family.

All the windows and their shutters were closed as the party of visitors entered the office—that is, all save the window by which the Swede had got in. To admit light, he at once began to unlock and open the windows. As he was thus occupied he noticed that every window sash was secretly bolted down, and that all the shutters were fastened on the inside. The shutters were arranged that they fastened themselves when closed from within. Jensen, as we have intimated, had found the shutter which he forced from the outside fastened on the inside. This fastening of the shutter could have been done by a pressure exerted from the outside.

Jensen, keeping his thoughts to himself the while, but muttering, as was his habit when perplexed, moved rapidly from window to window, looking sharply at the fastenings of every sash ere he threw open the shutters.

Meanwhile Dame Grippard had dropped herself into a large arm-chair near the middle of the office, feeling to be very feeble and weary, but with swiftly sweeping glances which seemed to devour everything in the place. Suddenly she raised her head abruptly, struck the point of her staff upon the floor and croaked:

"Know all that I now take possession, full and entire possession, of these premises, from garret to cellar, from front to rear, from river to street. I am the owner, sole owner, here, and here I intend to do as I please this day."

"No one disputes that, Dame Grippard. So much the worse for everybody, say I," exclaimed Jensen, bluffly—for he detested the dame, having once been her debtor, to his great grief.

The dame glared angrily at the Swede for a moment, but restraining her desire to hurl a curse at him, cold sharply to Pettis:

"Pettis, there is a bell-cord at the back of Bratton's desk. He used it when he desired the presence of any one from above. The bell hangs in the hall near his bedroom. Ring it. If he is above—awake or asleep—he will be sure to hear it. If he does not come down speedily I'll soon know the reason why. Ring the bell, I say."

Pettis obeyed instantly, and the bell sounded loud and shrill throughout the great vacant rooms above and below.

"That ought to rouse him," said the dame, nodding her head viciously. "But it will not. Why not? Because he is not up there to hear anything we may do down here. He has run away. I say I know he has run away. Pettis, I had bad tidings about him yesterday morning, early in the day, from the clerk he discharged last week—the last clerk he had in his employ—Towley. That clerk told me to look out for my money, for he knew that Bratton would certainly go bankrupt in less than a month. So I am here, as you ought to know by this time, to get my money. But I was a fool not to come here yesterday morning and have Bratton arrested. Bratton is undoubtedly a thief—a robber of helpless widows—a—"

"Say no more about that, Dame Grippard," interrupted Edward, indignantly. "I do not believe that Mr. Bratton has run from his debts by flight. It is possible that he may have been driven to take his life with his own hand rather than be cast into prison and disgraced by you."

"Oh? What do you mean by that, Mr. Hawkworth?" cried the dame, sharply, and turning pale for an instant, though her scowling face seemed nearly black the next moment.

"Dame Grippard," responded Edward, sternly, "my mind has not been at ease for Mr. Bratton's life since I halted before your gain and found it closed and locked. My father writes in his letter to me—the letter containing money for Mr. Bratton—that Mr. Bratton wrote to him in the delayed letter that he, Mr. Bratton, saw nothing between his future and disgraceful imprisonment, and a false but plausible charge of fraud, save death by his own hand. Now, from what my father writes in regard to Mr. Bratton's upright character, I cannot believe that James Bratton could be a thief, even if he tried to be one."

Before Edward could say more, Dame Grippard sprang to her feet and struck the floor furiously blows with the point of her staff—a sure sign that her rage and other emotions were beyond her power to restrain. She glared indignantly, hate, and terror around her. A foam seemed to be gathering upon her thick lips. She quivered from head to foot, as if her garments concealed only a mass of scalding with just violently scalded. Her eyes gleamed under their thick brows like coals of living fire. All gazed wonderingly at her, but in silence.

She was silent but for a few moments. Then she leaned rather than said, with a eager upon her grim visage:

"Snatched! James Bratton kill himself? Nay! He is too mean a coward to dare to take his hand against himself!"

Jensen wheeled upon the old woman with swift ferocity, and exclaimed:

"You are an ugly-headed woman, Dame Grippard! My late husband's master—(and I know him wherever he may now be)—was too good, too brave a man to run away from you, or to lift his hand against himself. He was too true to his wife and children, whom he loved so well."

"Stop clapping that bell, Pettis," he added, angrily, and facing the man. "Why ring it so incessantly, man? Ring, I say, or I will twist your head around on your shoulders. I will soon have a speak with Mr. Bratton, if he is alive."

With this barely uttered, Jensen started forward to rush up the stairway we have mentioned. But the dame dashed out her pluck of him as he was passing her, grasped his sleeve, and cried, shrilly:

"What are you saying, man? Alas, did you say? Why should Bratton be supposed to be dead? You have just said he was too good, too brave, too fond of his children to kill himself!"

"No, I swear he was, Dame Grippard," said the Swede, as he turned back to look at her.

his ant teeth and pallid lips, James bowed. ad to the stairway and vanished instantly upward. His heavily shod but active feet could be heard loudly as they clattered on the stairway after he had vanished so swiftly.

Dame Grippard glared around her in a dazed and dismayed way for a few moments, muttering, with ashy white lips:

"Have I, indeed, lost all that money? Have I? Murdered? I will not believe it. Snatched! James Bratton dead and I not paid? Fifty-five thousand dollars! All paid by his death? I will not believe it! It is a horrible lie! Dead, and I robbed by him, and he not punished by me? I say it is a foul lie!"

CHAPTER XIX.

THE WOMAN'S TRAMOL.

Dame Grippard quickly regained her usual aspect of feature. Laughing scornfully, she said:

"The Swede is crazy, or rather he is an ass. Any one who knows James Bratton as I do knows very well that he would not harm himself. Run from what he owes me he probably has. You will see I am not mistaken. Mr. Hawkworth, there is neither death by murder nor suicide in this matter."

"I see no reason why murder should be suspected, dam; but I do suspect suicide has been committed," replied Edward, gravely.

"My his murderer, if he has been murdered, he hanged ten times as high as Haman, and be ten times as long in dying! He has not been murdered, nor has he committed suicide. Upon either will I stake my life. Come, Pettis, and you, my dear Verneena, and you, Mr. Hawkworth, if you will be so kind, let us all go above. Others that are here may also come, if they wish. Let us see whatever is to be seen above by that crazy Swede. Snatched? Bah! Murder? Hosh! Come, my friends. Come on!"

Forgetful, in her excitement, of her feigned decrepitude, she hurried up the stairway scarcely less swiftly than Jensen had.

But on arriving at the first landing she suddenly remembered the role she was wont to play in public, and instantly resuming her usual slowness and tottering deliberateness of step, feigned to be forced to lean against the wall, as from utter weakness of all her joints and muscles.

"Oh!" she gasped, panting for breath. "Oh! I am about to faint. Oh, me! Oh, Mr. Hawkworth, please give the support of your arm for a few moments! Do!"

All had hastened up the stairway after the dame. Edward was near her. He supposed she really was about to swoon. Mindful only of the fact that she was a woman who seemed to stand in great need of support, he at once gave her his arm.

He was barely able to repress a shudder of detestation, however, as she grasped his arm and clutched it tenaciously, forcing her long, strong, and bony fingers grippingly upon his flesh.

In her heart she said at this moment: "Some day, some day not far away, young man, I will have my grasp upon you—upon your throat, upon your heart—more ferociously than ever was claw of a tigress on the flesh of her shrieking prey. I will, young Hawkworth; I will!"

She then said aloud, in a gasping voice, and with many breaks in her speech:

"My dear Mr. Hawkworth, I am so much obliged to you. Oh, how silly of me to again forget how very old and feeble I am, and not to remember that my stay upon this earth must be short hereafter! Oh, yes! In a few weeks—if what my doctors tell me be true, and I am certain they do not mistake—our dear Verneena will inherit all the great property that is mine. Oh, Mr. Hawkworth, she is the sweetest flower that ever bloomed on this earth, and I love her devotedly. Oh, I am so happy in knowing that so noble a young gentleman as yourself has won her heart's true love! Oh, may heaven bless you both always! May you be happy after you are married—after you are married—as I hope and believe you and she were surely born to be."

"Here is another flight of stairs, Mr. Hawkworth, and after this we have another to ascend. Oh, dear me! But I am so glad you and my dear granddaughter are to be man and wife. After you are married, Mr. Hawkworth, I will give Verneena a very large sum of money, and much real estate. Oh, yes, she deserves all. But keep all this to yourself, my dear Mr. Hawkworth. When you are her loving husband—as I know you will be—you may tell all to the world, if you like."

This and much to a similar strain did Dame Grippard whisper rapidly into Edward's ear, as they continued their ascent toward the dwelling-floor of the Bratton family.

Verneena followed the dame and Edward closely. After the maiden ascended Pettis and several others, whose curiosity to see the end led them onward.

The progress of all was much slower than that which Jensen had made since he parted from him in the counting-room. When the dame halted at last before a door in the third story of the main building, Jensen was somewhere in the uppermost story, seeking for his missing late master. When the dame halted, she released Edward's arm from her clutch, much to his satisfaction, and said:

"Here is Bratton's bed-room, Mr. Hawkworth. Yes, his bed-room. The door will open and you see as we have not yet heard any news from the Swede, so, of course he did not find Bratton in this room. Find him in this room, indeed! James Bratton is in this minute many a mile from New York! On the way to Cuba, or Canada, no doubt. But let us take a look into the bed-room."

She advanced slowly and limply into the apartment. The others followed her. The apartment was spacious and well-furnished.

The windows all faced the gate of which we have often spoken. They were curtained with thin shades of light stuff which were so drawn as to obscure the daylight. These curtains were drawn through which Pettis saw light of candles or lamps during the preceding night.

Two extinguished candles, turned down to their sockets, and a lamp dimly burning, and many scattered papers were upon a writing table near the center of the room. It was plain that the bed had not been occupied during the night. Nowhere was there the slightest sign of disorder to be seen.

After a keen and swift survey of the apartment, Dame Grippard turned to the

him to his death while he slept! May he live to be hanged and may I be there to see him strangled! Pull up those shades, Pettis. The light you are shining through them last night deceived you, Pettis. He left the candles and lamp burning to deceive any one who might be on the watch. Counting villain! Oh, how I wish he was right now in reach of this staff! I'd jibe him!"

Pettis and eddy again from ungovernable and impatient rage and disappointed avarice, the dame went into a large armchair, glaring at everything around her the fury she could not gratify.

All present were silent, gazing curiously at her. Pettis too, advanced boldly, and lowering low. He said softly:

"My dear Dame Grippard! If I am permitted to speak on this gloomy subject—it seems to me that it is possible, barely possible, that—that—that you may be a little—a very little—mistaken—that is, hardly—if I may presume to say so strong a word in connection with one so wise as yourself."

"Pettis," snapped the dame, fiercely, "you are simply the greatest ass that ever brayed." "Thank you, Dame Grippard. It may be true that I am, as you are pleased to call me. I would not presume to dispute your opinion of any one. But we have not yet—"

"Pettis," interrupted the dame, "you are a deceived idiot."

At this moment a middle-aged and neatly attired woman, who was one of Mrs. Bratton's servants, passed on the threshold of the room, and looked toward Dame Grippard with a face full of terror.

This woman had just arrived at Old Anchors, and heard below that her master had run away, or committed suicide, or been murdered. Her usually yellow visage was now pallid white. Her eyes rolled with wonder and alarm in every glance.

Dame Grippard darted fierce eyes and words at the woman instantly.

"Mr. Bratton! Are you there? No! He is to me, remember. He is not! Off goes your head if you dare to lie to me! You know me. I am not a person who likes to be deceived. Now tell me when you last saw Mr. Bratton. No! No! No! No!"

The woman was so terrified by her surroundings, and by what she had been told of the dame's character, that she hastened to reply, and with a trembling voice:

"I last saw Mr. Bratton here at Old Anchors yesterday morning. Dame Grippard, I expected to find him on the place—in his office—when I came here yesterday. All the family but him went to Harlem—to Mrs. Bratton's cottage there, yesterday—but Mr. Bratton let me stay in the city with my sister last night—here in my sister's bed-chamber. She came with me to help me pack up furniture and things, as Mrs. Bratton wanted us to do, to have them sent to the Harlem cottage to-day. We are to pack up all the bedding, clothing, and things generally—the kitchen things too, and—"

"And you are not to dare to touch a single thing on the premises!" snapped the dame, before the woman could say more. "Not a thing—not even a dish-rag, mind you, or into jail will I have you carried! And there I mean to clap Mr. James Bratton, just as soon as I can get the grip of the law on his miserable hide. All on the place to mine, and—"

But here Jensen suddenly appeared in the hall behind the waitresses, thrust both ends with an impulsive push, and rushed into rather than entered the room. He halted near the door immediately after entering, as if in great need of breath and strength. His usually rosy and bluff visage was now as pale as that of a corpse, and replete with horror. He cooed his hands behind him, so that those within the room were unable to see them. The two waitresses whom he had thrust aside did not observe the appearance of his hands, clasped together as they were.

All the room turned their eyes upon him as he halted. The dame, somewhat startled by his abrupt entrance and by his aspect, snarled at him.

"Now then, you foreign idiot! What are you about? You are as pale as a scared dead pig! What do you mean, you fool?"

The Swede was evidently laboring under a weight of mingled terror and horror, and it was some time before he could utter a word. He glanced at all in the room, and seemed to have lost power of speech.

"Have you found Bratton?" demanded the dame, suddenly.

"No," gasped Jensen, breathing hard and fast. "That is, I have not seen him."

"Have you heard him, then, you simpleton?" asked the dame.

"No!" gasped the Swede. "That is—no—I have neither seen nor heard Mr. Bratton—not—"

"But—but—well—well—but what?"

With quick and spasmodic gasps, but rapidly gathering strength of utterance, Jensen then replied, with his gaze fixed on the dame:

"Hear me, patiently, Dame Grippard. I came into this room last when I arrived on this floor, seeking Mr. Bratton. He was not here. Then I went into every room on this floor. Then I went every room above—into every closet on each floor—everywhere large enough to hide a cat even. I did not find him. I did not find any sign of him anywhere."

He paused to catch breath. The impatient dame cried at him:

"And you were an ass to expect to find him, or any sign of him, Jensen! He is many a mile away by this time. Bah! The devil!"

Regardless of what she said, Jensen continued, with his hands still behind him, and with a voice as yet unsteady by all.

"Not finding him anywhere below I hunted I sought and him in the cupola."

"In the cupola?" snarled Dame Grippard. "And did you expect to find him in the cupola? What a colossal ass you are!"

Still regardless of her words, Jensen now said, almost in a whisper, so intense was his emotion:

"I ran up the ladder stairs that lead to the cupola from the little room under it. I remembered that in last summer there, some very warm nights, you knew—well, though in cold nights—but of that I did not then think. He used to sleep up there for the coolness of the air. I found the trap-door closed, but not bolted on the outside. I went in, but fastened down by the bolts on the upper side—what that does! I bent on the under side of the trap-door with both my fists. I thought I had a fallen asleep up there at last. I then bent on

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Sheriff, J. C. Arbogast.
Clk. & Co. Courts, R. C. Hill.
J. J. Beard.
C. O. Arbogast.
S. H. Clark, Pres't.
S. B. Hannah.
G. P. Moore.
Geo. Baxter.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Monday in April, 3rd Monday in June and 3rd Monday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July July is levy term.

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RESIDENT DENTIST.

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Physician & Surgeon,
Huntersville, W. Va.

D. W. G. TOWNSEND.

Physician & Surgeon,
Academy, W. Va.

President's Message.

A RUNNING SKETCH OF THE MESSAGE.—The President notes in the outset of the message that with the expiration of the present session of Congress the first century of our constitutional existence as a nation will be completed, and this circumstance, he observes, admonishes us to inquire soberly whether in the past we have kept closely in the course of safety marked out in the constitution, and whether the way before us is plain and clear. Equal and exact justice between the government and citizens, as well as between citizen and citizen, is the underlying principle of our institutions. In the early days of the republic this principle was rigidly insisted on. The tribute of the citizen to the support of the government was measured strictly by the cost of its maintenance. In those days the frugality of the people was stamped upon their government and enforced by a thoughtful and intelligent suffrage. Combinations, monopolies and aggregations of capital were avoided or sternly regulated. A century has passed. Now our cities are filled with wealth and luxury; our manufactures yield fortunes never dreamed of by the fathers of the republic, and immense aggregations of capital outrun the imagination in the magnitude of their undertakings. At first view this is a bright picture, but closer scrutiny reveals a sombre shading. Side by side with the wealth of our cities we see poverty and unremunerative toil. Increased urban population suggests the impoverishment of rural sections. The fortunes of our manufactures are no longer solely the reward of sturdy industry and foresight, but result largely from the discriminating favor of the government, being built upon undue exactions from the people. Two well-defined classes are being formed—on one side the very rich and the powerful, on the other the toiling poor. Closer inspection discloses the existence of trusts and other like monopolies trampling upon the unorganized masses, while corporations which should be the carefully-restrained servants of the people are fast becoming their masters. The cause and cure of these invasions of the principle of equality before the law lies in our system of taxation. The high tariff, in the interest of a favored few, exacts millions from taxpayers, part of which millions go to swell the surplus in the treasury, while the rest and much the larger part go to the making of millionaires. The effect is to injure the health of the entire body politic. In the border-cities of high tariff taxes it stifles all patriotic love of country, and its place is taken by selfish greed and grasping avarice. The government is regarded by the favored class, not as an embodiment of equality, but as an instrumentality through which individual advantages are to be gained. This view is unconcealed. It is manifested in a sordid disregard of all but personal interests, the refusal to white for the benefit of others one iota of selfish advantage, and the continuance to control legislation and improperly influence the suffrages of the people. On the other hand, a spirit of discontent is generated among those not included within the circle of tariff benefits. Farmers selling in foreign markets and buying under compulsion only in the home market find themselves impoverished,

men and others not engaged in farming are likewise victims of the unequal laws. Communism is a hateful thing, but here is a communism of combined capital, the outgrowth of enphilly and selfishness. It exasperates the discontented and threatens with wild disorder the citadel of rule. The idea that the government shall protect the rich so that they shall protect the poor is wrong and absurd. No intermediary between the people and their government is required; its existence makes the boast of free institutions a glittering delusion. What is wanted is a just and sensible revision of our tariff laws for the relief of the forgotten masses. The necessity of a reduction of our revenue is conceded. Extravagant appropriations should not be accepted in lieu of it. There should be no cessation of the struggle for tariff reform until a plan is perfected which is fair to existing industries, which will reduce to consumers the cost of the necessities of life, and which will give our manufacturers freer raw materials, without injury to American labor. The cause is the people's. It should never be compromised. There is a growing assumption that the government must relieve with paternal care every individual and community that makes a claim upon it. This is seen in the ready concessions to inefficient contractors, to unfounded claims for pensions and to demands for unnecessary public buildings. Meanwhile the real needs of the government and people are neglected. Relief of the Supreme Court, improved land laws, plans of Indian management, the need of United States prisons, revision of pension laws—these have been urged upon Congress time and again, and yet are deferred, while favors are voted to energetic claimants whose claims are without merit. regard for the constitution would correct these errors of the legislative body. President Jackson's determination to restore to the people unimpaired the trust committed to his charge and to dissuade the people from admiration of powerful monopolies and aristocratic establishments is worthy of all imitation. The foreign relations of the government are peaceful. The fisheries question remains to be settled. There has not, however, since March, 1887, been any case of unfriendly or unlawful treatment of American fishing vessels. The interference of Lord Backville in the very crisis of the presidential election, by counsel and advice, with the suffrages of American citizens, and subsequent impingement of the Executive and Senate, was unpardonable conduct, especially in view of the fact that the counsel and advice had reference to important questions now pending between the British and United States governments. Further recognition of the diplomatic character of Lord Backville was therefore declined. A survey of the boundary between Alaska and Canada is recommended. The Samoan question is mentioned as of interest to the people of the United States, and also the question of the preservation of our influence in the Hawaiian Islands. The establishment of diplomatic intercourse with Ceylon and Persia are notable events of the past year. The disturbances in Hayti are noted, and steps taken for the protection of American interests in that republic. A treaty of commerce and consular rights with Mexico is mentioned.

try in recent years. Treaties have been made with Peru and Ecuador, in the case of the latter looking to the settlement of the well-known claim of Santos, an American citizen, for loss of property at the hands of the government of Ecuador. Preliminary steps have been taken for the meeting in Washington, in 1889, of representatives of South and Central American States, together with those of Mexico, Hayti, and San Domingo, and the prospect of improving commerce by co-operative legislation is adverted to. In April next will be held also at Washington a conference of maritime powers to devise uniform rules of the security of life and property at sea—a desideratum in view of the many recent collisions at sea. Naturalization is not present too easy a process and is much abused. Our laws in regard to passports need revision, and a central bureau for the registration of cases of naturalization is required. Instances of spurious citizenship would thus be detected and unjust responsibilities of this government be avoided. The consular service should be reorganized. There should be fewer principal consular offices, and such as are continued should be better sustained. The centennial celebration at New York on April 30, 1889, of the inauguration of Washington as President, in an event of national interest in which Congress, it is suggested, should provide for the government's participation. The revenues of the government for the year 1888 show an increase, and the expenditures show a decrease, notwithstanding an increased payment of over \$5,000,000 for pensions. For that year the surplus, including the sinking fund provision of \$47,000,000, was \$10,012,116; for 1889 the estimated surplus is \$104,000,000; for 1890, \$101,222,511. Up to December 1, 1888, the purchases of bonds with surplus funds in the treasury aggregated \$94,600,400, including premiums amounting to \$17,508,613. The transaction was not a good one, it is urged, for the people, as it means to them a loss—in interest on money needlessly taken out of their business—of \$55,760,000. At the date last mentioned the surplus in the treasury was \$52,214,610, exclusive of \$20,000,000 allotted to pensions. The amount of silver dollars coined is \$12,570,000, of which \$40,070,000 are in circulation. The further coinage of silver, it is recommended, should be discontinued. The army numbers 24,540, exclusive of 2,171 officers. Great progress is being made in preparation for the production of efficient modern ordnance for both army and navy. Ship building is going on apace, and within 13 months eleven efficient, modern, steel men-of-war will be added to the navy. This building has been paid for and of the savings of the deficit under the present administration. The large increase of the business and facilities of the Postal Department is noted. Since 1860 its revenues have increased from \$10,772,000 to \$52,700,000, and its services to the country to a more than corresponding extent. Increased compensation for the 84,874 postmasters of the fourth class and for other classes of postal employees is recommended. The efficiency of the Department of Justice has greatly improved, but a sentiment prevails unfavorable to the payment of judgments obtained by the government. The right disposal

tion of Congress. Over 80,000,000 acres have been recovered from illegal usurpation, but new legislation is needed to give the people their own. The enactment of a general pension law is urged. The expenditure last year under this head was \$82,034,344 or 31 per cent. of the total expenditure of the year. The existence of great variety of ideas on the subject of pensions is called to the attention of Congress and the discontinuance of vicious precedents in granting pensions for partial and irrelevant considerations is advised. The adjustment of the relations between the government and the land-grant railroads is a pressing matter. The subject, it is suggested, should be treated as a business proposition with a view to getting back the people's money. Legislation is needed to secure a proper collection and arrangement of the laws of the District of Columbia. There is at present inconvenience and danger to life and property attending the operation of steam railroads in Washington. Legislation to correct this state of things is likewise urged as necessary for the safety of the citizens.—Baltimore Sun.

An estimate of the education and intelligence of a country may be made from its postal business; and the report of the Postmaster General of its interest in this respect. He shows that the United States surpasses every other country in the volume of mail matter transmitted, in the cheapness of postage, in the postal revenue and expenditure, in the extent of mail routes, in the number of Post Offices, and in the average number of pieces of mail matter to each inhabitant. The countries that come next in order are Great Britain, Germany, and France; but Russia, Austria, Spain and Italy are so far behind that they form a subject of contrast rather than of comparison. The reading and writing habits of the people of the United States are the result of the school system which pervades all parts of our country.

A man who has practiced medicine for 40 years, ought to know what for sugar; read what he says:

Toledo, O., Jan. 10, 1887.

Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co.—Gentlemen: I have been in the general practice of medicine for most 40 years, and would say that in all my practice and experience have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with as much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you. I have prescribed it a great many times and its effect is wonderful, and would say in conclusion that I have yet to find a case of Catarrh that it would not cure if they would take it according to directions.

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Hon. Chauncey M. Depew ought to know something about the manner in which Republican campaigns are conducted and he says: "The enormous sum increasing with each campaign, which the exigencies of our canvasses compel the committees to collect and disburse, are the men and the disgrace of our campaign."

It appears that one of the candidates for the Speakership of the next House has long been systematically working to get votes. Mr. Burrows of Michigan began last season, upon his theory that the Republicans would carry the House, and has made such promises that

Distinguished Business Educator

Prof. Smith, Principal of the Commercial College of W. Va., with his son, received the Gold Medal and Diploma of Honor at the World's Exposition for System of Book-keeping and General Business Education. He can refer to 10,000 graduates in business, book-keeping, stenography, etc., county and State officials. His College, recognized as the College, 1st, Highest Honor, the advertisement of which appears in another column, numbered last year 1,000 students from 10 States in the U. S. and 10 foreign countries. He is a member of the American Association of Business Educators, and is a member of the American Association of Business Educators, and is a member of the American Association of Business Educators.

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Huntersville, W. Va.

Dec. 13, 1888.

A recent public test of the consolidated railway telegraph system of train telegraphy, made on the Lehigh Valley railroad, gave very satisfactory results. On a train moving sixty miles an hour, messages were sent and received to and from other trains on the road; and communication was had with this city and with different stations on the line.—Boston Budget.

President Cleveland's last message to Congress is before the people; and the almost unanimous verdict is that in wisdom and ability it compares favorably with his former state papers which have given him high rank as a statesman. Those who expected the President to abandon the reform ideas of his previous utterances will be very much disappointed when they read his message. He is not the kind of a man to forsake a principle because it happens to be somewhat unpopular; but has the courage to declare what to him seems right, if opposed by the entire people.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

It is now given out that Cardinal Gibbons favors the suspension of Sunday work in the Government's mail and military services and on the inter-State railways. He has written a letter to that effect which will be made public at the next hearing of the Senate Education and Labor Committee on the subject, to be given during the forthcoming meeting of the American Sunday Convention in this city.

The question is thus made to assume an importance that it has never reached before. The Catholic and Protestant churches in the country once substantially united in support of legislation looking to the observance of Sunday in the manner indicated, it will be difficult for Congress to resist so powerful a pressure. Yet it is much to be doubted whether the moral benefits gained by the stoppage of Sunday mail and railway traffic would compensate for the serious interruption to many important and not wholly mercenary interests that would be occasioned thereby.

The question is a somewhat complex one and will not admit of hasty action in obedience to a religious impulse. While it might be pleasing to us all could the country once a week throw off its enormous burdens and return to the quietude and simplicity of a country Sabbath, it is much to be questioned whether a general cessation of the wheels of travel and transportation on that day would tend to make us a better or more God-fearing people or advance the standard of civilization.

It is the only way to be considered by all our citizens as the appropriate occasion and no doubt a most profitable festival. Washington

the House is beginning to warm up. Already some good thoughtful Democratic stock has been entered and there may be more to follow. Gen. Sprigg, Hon. R. P. Chow, Hon. W. E. Livey, Hon. C. P. Burr and Hon. Joe Woods have all been favorably mentioned, and none would be adverse to the honor. They are all good men and true, and the House could make no mistake in selecting any one of them.—Wheeling Register.

The New Chief Justice.

The chief Justice sits between Justices Miller and Field. To the latter he rarely or never speaks while on the bench, but he frequently consults with the former. Between Miller and Field there appears to be a close fellowship, and the Iowa Justice has been a sort of mentor and adviser of the new chief. When in doubt about anything or lacking in confidence in his knowledge of court etiquette or precedent it is to Justice Miller that he invariably turns for counsel. Probably there never was a more alert man than the Chief Justice on the bench. Lawyer-like, he is fond of counting authorities, and occasionally he writes a long note and sends it by a page to one or another of the Justices who sit too far away to be whispered to, but he catches every word that is uttered by the lawyers. Nothing escapes him. He likes to stoile over his glasses at an attorney, and generally is inclined to relax the stiffness of the great tribunal.—Chicago Tribune.

In an address before the Georgia House of Representatives, Senator Colquitt, who is a tariff-reformer and was re-elected, while Henry W. Grady, the high-tariff candidate, withdrew, said: "It has been whispered in this hall that since the defeat of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency we should abandon our principles, repudiate the declaration of our State Convention and county meetings, and of the 1876 Democratic majority of the State. I am proud to know that the General Assembly of Georgia has not been reduced into the betrayal of her professed principles. The resolutions of the talented member from Bibb, unanimously adopted by this body, give assurance that you stand steadfast and immovable. Only a trimmer or a traitor would abandon the effort to reduce the burden of taxation because of our defeat. We will not desert our post because it is difficult to hold. We will not fly to the rear in the presence of danger. Is our fidelity to a cause to last only so long as we can rejoice in its triumph? Are our convictions so faint and heartless that they will be abandoned because of temporary defeat?"

Mrs. Ellen Ewing Sherman, the wife of Gen. William T. Sherman, died Wednesday at her home in this city. She had suffered from heart trouble for many years, and had been especially ill from this cause during the last few weeks. On Sunday her condition became alarming, and Dr. Pepper of Philadelphia was summoned to consult with her attending physician, Dr. Smith. Mrs. Sherman continued to sink steadily, and since Tuesday morning had been unconscious. Mrs. Sherman was a daughter of Gen. Thomas Ewing of Ohio. She was well known as a very native and devout member of the Roman Catholic Church, in which was at her home a priest. She was one of the trustees of "Pope's Home" in America. Pope Pius IX, shortly before he died, sent her a gift of a golden rosary, with a piece of the "true cross" in the center. Her last wish was that she should be buried in the same church, and her last words were "I am a Catholic." She was buried at St. Peter's Church.

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There are two classes of persons who are of little good either to themselves or to their country, viz. those who want to own everything and those who don't try to own anything. Of these, however, the man of greed is to be preferred to the man who makes an effort, for the energy and activity necessary to the accumulation of riches are a safeguard against certain vices that naturally result from laziness. The man who lives solely for gain and is successful, contributes something, though unwillingly, to the support of his government and is too much absorbed in his own purposes to meddle with the affairs of other people. It is not true of the indolent. His country receives no benefit, and giving himself no concern about his own affairs, he has a great deal of time to devote to things which do not concern him, thus making of himself a public nuisance. Aside from this, that poverty which comes of laziness is prolific in its generation of crime. The man who thinks himself entitled to live without labor is greatly deficient in that principle that makes good and safe citizens, nor is he often too good to resort to almost any means of supplying his natural wants, which he fails to supply legitimately.

But we have been discussing the willfully poor; on the other hand, among the poorest are to be found very many of our best and most praiseworthy people. Many things that influence the affairs of life are beyond the control of humanity; and it often happens that by misfortune the most deserving fall, while the unworthy succeed. Hence men should be judged by their purposes, so far as we are able to know them, and by the efforts they make; and he who means well and tries well, should be honored though ever so poor, while he that is wrong in purpose and effort should be scorned from us on request, though the owner of millions.

That Complex Rasse Problem.

The negro problem is of vastly more importance in the South than any other question of issue that can be raised. It is more important than Protection or Free Trade; it is more important than tariff reform; it is more important to the South, individually and collectively than even the fundamental principle of Democracy. It is not a question of sectionalism; it is not even a question of politics, though the Republican leaders of the South have striven to make it so.

It is a question that can be settled definitely and peacefully only by the patience, the moderation and the wisdom of far-seeing statesmen. Every thoughtful man is willing to admit that the solidity of the South is an unfortunate thing in some respects. It practically assures a solid North, and deprives this section of the political power that, under ordinary circumstances it would wield in the Government. Nevertheless, this solidity is not only necessary, but inevitable. It is not based on sectionalism, nor, at bottom, is the compact a political one. It is simply the result of a situation pregnant with doubt and danger—a situation which can not be remedied by the politicians.—Atlanta Constitution.

JOB WORK

Done with dispatch and on short notice at THE TIMES OFFICE, Huntersville.

INVENTION revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away, than anything else in the world. Grand outfit free. Address: TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

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If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious malady, and several bottles will be required.

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are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from \$5 to \$25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over \$50 a day at this work. All succeed.

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PISO'S CURE

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It has permanently cured thousands of cases pronounced by doctors hopeless. If you have pulmonary symptoms, such as Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, etc., don't delay, but use PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION immediately. By Druggists. 25 cents.

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Ask them to be almost useless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their system does not end here, and those who care try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

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Usually Kept in a Country Store, and are anxious to convert them into CASH or Exchange for Wool, Ginseng, Beeswax, Corn, Wheat, Buckwheat, Rye, Oats, Eggs, Butter, GOLD, SILVER and

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for which will allow the highest market price. Give us a call and see what a large amount of goods you can get at our store for ONE DOLLAR.

OUR TREASURY

is not overflowing with a surplus, but we have decided nevertheless to reduce the "TARIFF" on everything we have for sale, that has not already been reduced as low as it is profitable to handle for "REVENUE ONLY" sufficient to enable us to make a success of our business.

Again we ask you for your undivided support in this campaign.

AND if you decide to elect us, we will be pleased to give you the best bargains to be had in the State of West Virginia.

To THOSE owing us on Account or Note, we are in need of CASH, and think you certainly ought to pay us now, if not, ask you not to do so.

MEETING to meet you all smilingly in front of our Country Store, Dunmore, West Virginia. We are, dear friends,

WM. H. DACKLEY & CO.

PREACHING—Rev. J. Laster Henderson will preach for the year at the following places as stated:
1st Sunday, Huntersville, 11 A. M.
2nd " " Mt. Pleasant, 4 P. M.
3rd " " Sunset, 11 A. M.
4th " " Bethel, 8 P. M.
5th " " Huntersville, 11 A. M.
6th " " Mt. Pleasant, 4 P. M.
7th " " Bethel, 11 A. M.
8th " " Sunset, 8 P. M.

HOME NEWS

—Read Jake Boner's new advertisement.

—H. M. Lockridge, Esq., was in town last Friday for the first time since his protracted illness. He is not yet entirely recovered, but very much improved.

—Last week Dick Mayes, Esq., of Split Rock passed through Huntersville on his way to Millboro with five large deer that had been killed in the Elk neighborhood.

—We are informed that a rail road is now being located from the White Sulphur up Anthony's Creek toward Huntersville. We hope it is true. The outside world has certainly been shut off from Huntersville long enough.

—Geo. W. Wagner has purchased the Hotel Pocahontas of J. W. Milligan and J. C. Lantry, Sr. and Jas. H. Doyle have bought the Huntersville Hotel of Jno. R. Sherven. Not a good day for selling hotels either.

—A recent letter from Rev. H. W. Kizer, who left Huntersville Wednesday last, announces his safe arrival at his home in Lewisburg and a continued improvement in his health. We trust his recovery may be speedy and permanent.

—Justices of the peace—old and new—take notice that we have on hand at the TIMES Office all kinds of official blanks, which can be had cheap for cash. Send in your orders and they shall be promptly filled.

—Various and conflicting reports are in circulation concerning the disappearance of Nelson Moore, which was mentioned in the TIMES last week. Some think he has left the country to escape trial, while others believe he has been secretly put to death. The truth may never be known.

—On the first page of this issue will be found a synopsis of the President's recent Message to Congress, taken from the Baltimore Sun. The Message is a document of such length that we could not reproduce it fully for want of space. The sketchy from the Sun is accurate, and substantially sets forth the most important parts of the Message.

—In this issue appears a notice of an entertainment to be given by the students of the Hillsboro Male and Female Academy, on the evening of Dec. 21st. Prof. Landen, who has charge of this school, deserves great credit for the manner in which he is conducting it. The people of Pocahontas County should see to it that he is well supported in his worthy enterprise.

—As will be seen from the nomination of Vivian, the girls of the Hillsboro Training School, of which Miss M. M. Shaver is principal, will give an entertainment on Christmas Eve. Miss Shaver seems to be building up a school of high order, which work a hundred commendations to all good citizens and prompt them to lend a helping hand.

WANTED

—Wanted: A man, white, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches tall, 140 lbs. weight, dark hair, blue eyes, and a good education.

—A man, white, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches tall, 140 lbs. weight, dark hair, blue eyes, and a good education.

—A man, white, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches tall, 140 lbs. weight, dark hair, blue eyes, and a good education.

—A letter from a reliable party living at Edinburg, Tenn. 6th, contains the following:

"Among many of the people of this district it is thought that Nelson Moore has been fully dealt with. A company is being organized to day to search for him. It is supposed that, if killed, his body was taken into the Black Mountain Wilderness. Some of the circumstances of his disappearing look very suspicious. He left with no money at all, and had on his old and badly worn clothing. His family know nothing about him and are greatly distressed. So any current and reliable report."

NOTICE.—The students of Hillsboro Male and Female Academy will give an entertainment in the Academy building Friday evening December 21st, 1888, in celebration of the Cleroian Literary Society. An admission of 25 cents (patrons and officers of the school excepted) will be charged the proceeds to be appropriated toward defraying the expenses of additional necessary furniture to the school room.

W. H. LANDEN, Principal.

FOR SALE.

I have for sale in Huntersville the following property: One good cow, one cooking stove, two heating stoves, one bedstead, copboards, tables, chairs, one marble top parlor table, washstand, bureau, and many other things useful about a house. If you desire any of the above articles call early.

Respectfully,
JAS. B. CANFIELD.

REMEMBER

That after December 17th all accounts due me will be placed in Atty. L. M. McClinton's hands for collection. To save time and costs, all who have received statements from me and have not already paid them, should remit at once to L. M. McClinton, Huntersville, W. Va.

Out this out and save it as a reminder.

Respectfully,
JAS. B. CANFIELD.

Hillsboro Happenings.
Mrs. Mary Dorst of Fineston Va. is the guest of Mrs. H. W. Wagoner.

Miss Belle Eskridge and E. I. Holt are on the sick list.

The children are talking about "Santa-Claus," and wondering what presents he will bring them. Maj. J. L. Arbogast of Green Bank spent Friday and Saturday in our village.

The girls of the M. P. Society H. T. School, (Miss G. M. Shaver principal) will give an entertainment Monday night Dec. 24th. Admission 25cts. doors open at seven o'clock "Rock of Ages" will be acted in five scenes. Those who have seen this piece acted will say that it alone is worth 25 cts. They will have many other beautiful pieces with both vocal and instrumental music. There is a rare treat in store for all who enjoy good entertainments.

Dec. 10. VIVIAN.

Deatherd's Creek Items.

Mr. Sherman Kincaid, who has been ill for some time, was glad to say, is able to be out again.

Miss Dora Sharp is visiting friends and relatives at Frost.

Miss Martha Sharp has been on the sick list for some time.

Mr. H. P. White has gone to Elk on a hunting expedition.

The Deatherd's creek debating society was largely attended on last Friday night. The question for debate was, "Resolved that war is a greater evil to the human family than intemperance." Decided in the negative.

Miss Laura McLaughlin is teaching a flourishing school at Landy.

Only. We wish her success.
Miss Elva Friel is smiling on friends in this neighborhood.
Railroad men around here, look out for the iron horse.
We are sorry to hear that Mr. J. H. Canfield the former editor of the TIMES is going to leave us but as he has decided to go, we wish him success and also the new firm.
Dec. 10. PHIL O. BOPPER.

Married.
Nov. 20th, 1888, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Geo. P. Moore, Mr. Giles S. Sharp and Miss Catherine J. Cheek, all of Pocahontas County.

Married.
At the Huntersville Hotel, Wednesday morning Dec. 5th, Mr. L. M. McClinton and Miss Alice Sherven were quietly united in the holy bonds of matrimony; Rev. Wm. T. Price officiating.

The attendants were Miss Minnie Gannon of Oleson, Mo. and Miss Lizzie Ligon of Clover Lick, Mr. Harry Patterson, of Huntersville and Dr. McClinton, of Edinburg. The bride looked very sweet in a handsome costume of tan colored cloth elaborately trimmed in golden brown plush and brown and cream braid.

Miss Gannon was becomingly dressed in an olive green Duchess suit, prettily trimmed in bronze green braid.

Miss Ligon's costume was a dark blue silk, extensively ornamented with bronze braid ornaments.

The groom and groomsmen wore the conventional black dress suits.

After partaking an excellent breakfast the bridal party proceeded to the home of the groom, where a splendid reception was held.

The bride is well known in society circles as a most charming and beautiful lady, and the groom is to be congratulated in winning such a fair and worthy bride.

The groom is one of Pocahontas' most promising young men. The majority he attained at the recent election to the office of Prosecuting Attorney, is an evidence how he is honored and esteemed in this county.

May their life be as bright calm and serene as their wedding day, and may prosperity and happiness ever attend them.

AN OBSERVER.

Report of Schools.

Report of the Mill Point School for the month ending Nov. 30th. No. enrolled in School 34. Whole No. of days present 374. Average daily attendance 25. Per cent. of daily attendance 85.

Per cent. of daily absence 14. Average Age 11. Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy.

John L. McNeel, David E. Buckman, Wm. E. Jackson, Mary M. Buckman, Mary C. McNeel, and Elva Muggle Bird.

JNO. S. MOORE, Teacher.
Dec. 10th 1888.

The following is the roll of honor for the Harper school near Hillsboro.

Nattie Curry, Nera Kincaid, Jennie Holton, Rann Coulter, Willie Kincaid, Maucha Harper, Ethel Curry, Maucha Coulter, Grace McCarty, Itoya De Kall, Emma, Pussie Curry, Sumner Kincaid, Parrot Harper, Richard Kincaid, Freddie Wade, Anna Payton, No. enrolled, 27. Average daily attendance, 21. Per cent. of daily attendance 92. Highest grade, 10th.

MELBA F. CHALK, Teacher.

The following is the report of the Lantry Dale school for the month ending Nov. 30th.

No. enrolled—Girls, 1, Boys, 9. Average daily attendance, 13. Per cent. of daily attendance 85. Pupils neither absent nor tardy.

Bertie Alderman, Linda Sharp.

Anna Underwood, Tina Alderman, Nora Alderman, and Victor Alderman.
LARA A. McCLATULLIN, Teacher.

JACOB BONER
—(HASTED)—

CHEAPEST

STORE
IN POCAHONTAS COUNTY.

and the BEST goods.

has received a fine lot of FRESH GOODS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES &c. &c., and will sell you 25 per cent. cheaper than any other store in the county, and exchange goods for produce.

Come and see for yourselves, at Huntersville, W. Va.

Fiduciary Notices.

The following fiduciary accounts are before me for settlement.

Isaac McNeel, guardian of Lydia E. McNeel.

S. H. Clark, executor of Wm. Clark, deceased.

L. M. McCLINTIC, (not. publ.)

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, rendered on the 17th day of October, 1888, in the Chancery cause of George N. Tacy vs. Hamilton Collins etc., I, as special commissioner appointed in the said decree, shall proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, in front of the Court House of said county, on the 1st DAY OF JANUARY, 1889,

the following real estate, to-wit: A tract of land containing one hundred acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Clover Creek, in Pocahontas county, West Virginia, adjoining the lands of S. B. Hannah, W. Doyle and others, being the same land heretofore sold to Hamilton Collins by said George N. Tacy.

TERMS OF SALE.

So much cash in hand as will pay costs of suit and sale, and for the residue, the purchaser to execute three several bonds with good security, falling due respectively in Six, Twelve and Eighteen months from day of sale, said bonds bearing interest from day of sale. A lien will also be retained on said land as ultimate security.

H. S. ROCKE, Special Commissioner.

C. B. SWICKER, Auctioneer.

Bond has been given by the above Special Commissioner as required by law.

JOHN J. BEARD, Clerk of C. Ct. W. Va.
Dec. 8 41. / Printers fee \$5.25.

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Letter Heads,

Envelopes,

Business Cards,

Official Blanks,

Posters,

or

Anything

In That Line,

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AT

THE TIMES Office

They may be purchased

at

lowest rates

and of

Best Style

and

QUALITY.

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LAIDERS will sell for you any kind of Groceries, Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Butter, Lard, etc., by taking orders and delivering them at your door, or by express, on as low terms as the market. We have a large stock of Groceries, and will have better health and the balance will grow more robust by using the Laiders. If an infant shows signs of Croup, like a few drops in water for food. The Laiders has the red 2 on front of wrapper. [17-4]

Notice to Creditors.

To the creditors of Allen D. Orin, dec'd:

In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the county of Pocahontas, made in a cause therein pending, to subject the real estate of the said Allen D. Orin to the payment of his debts; you are required to present your claims against the estate of the said Allen D. Orin for adjudication to James W. Warwick, Jr., Commissioner, at his office in the said county, on or before the 27th day of February, 1889.

Witness: John J. Beard, Clerk of the said court, this 16th day of November, 1888.

JOHN J. BEARD, Clerk.
Nov. 22-41. / Printer's fee, \$4.25.

Notice to Creditors.

To the Creditors of John Sharp, dec'd:

In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the county of Pocahontas, made in a cause therein pending, to subject the real estate of the said John Sharp to the payment of his debts; you are required to present your claims against the estate of the said John Sharp for adjudication to James W. Warwick, Jr., Commissioner, at his office in the said county, on or before the 27th day of February, 1889.

Witness: John J. Beard, Clerk of the said court, this 16th day of November, 1888.

JOHN J. BEARD, Clerk.
Nov. 22-41. / Printer's fee, \$4.25.

Commissioner's Office,

Huntersville, W. Va.,
November, 16th, 1888.

John Sharp's Adm'r

vs.
John Sharp's Legatee, etc.

All parties interested in the above cause take notice that I will proceed at my office in Huntersville, W. Va., on

THURSDAY, THE 22nd DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1889,

to take the following accounts:

1. A settlement of the account of J. C. Arbogast as Administrator, with the will annexed of John Sharp, dec'd.

2. Who the creditors are and the amount of their claims, if any, severally and collectively, with their dignities and priorities.

3. What amount remains in the hands of the Administrator after discharging the debts, if anything, and to whom payable.

4. Any matter deemed pertinent or required by any party in interest as required by a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, pronounced in above cause at its October Term, 1888, at which time and place you are required to attend.

JAS. W. WARWICK, Jr.,
Comm'r. C. Ct. P. C.
Nov. 22-41. / Printer's fee, \$5.25.

Commissioner's Office,

Huntersville, W. Va.,
Nov. 16th, 1888.

Rebecca Smith, etc.,

vs.
Mary F. Malcomb, etc.

IN CHANCERY.

All parties interested in above cause are hereby notified that I will proceed at my office in Huntersville, in said county, on

THURSDAY, THE 22nd DAY OF DECEMBER, 1888,

to take the following accounts:

1. The names of the persons who have interest in the 100 acres of land in the bill and proceedings mentioned and the amount of their several interests.

2. The value of the personal estate of George W. Moore, dec'd, with which Mary F. Malcomb and John W. Malcomb, or either of them should be charged.

3. Any other matter deemed pertinent or required by any party in interest to be specially stated, as required by a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county rendered in above cause at the October Term thereof, 1888, at which time and place you are required to attend.

JAS. W. WARWICK, Jr.,
Comm'r. C. Ct. P. C.
Nov. 22-41. / Printer's fee, \$5.25.

W. W. WARWICK, Jr.

W. W. WARWICK, Jr.

W. W. WARWICK, Jr.

W. W. WARWICK, Jr.

W. W. WARWICK, Jr.

W. W. WARWICK, Jr.

W. W. WARWICK, Jr.

W. W. WARWICK, Jr.

... for my ...
... right in the ... and the
... took ... and ...
... his ...
Mr. ... is badly hurt ...
the ...

"Many mothers are disposed to regard the 'growing pains' of their children too lightly; an article on 'Rheumatism in Early Life,' by Dr. Chapin, in the December number of BABYHOOD, will show them that children suffer from rheumatism more frequently than is popularly supposed. The symptoms, attending complications, and treatment of that insidious affection are clearly described in the article. The medical editor, Dr. L. M. Yale, contributes a popular illustrated article on 'Household Surgery,' which will prove of great value in the emergencies which arise even in the best-regulated nursery. The wide range of nursery problems discussed is indicated by such titles as 'Mitigating the Pains of Childbirth,' 'Removing extra Teeth,' 'Mild Forms of Rickets,' 'The Causes of Restlessness at Night,' etc. That BABYHOOD during the four years of its existence has not exhausted its subject is very evident from the variety of interesting topics treated of under 'Mothers' Parliament,' 'Baby's Wardrobe,' and in other departments. The practical character of the magazine is apparent also in its seasonable articles on 'Eating a Christmas pie,' which furnishes many novel suggestions, and 'A Plan for Fewer Playthings and More Substantial Ones.' These and the article on 'Christmas Books for Children,' will prove useful guides to many a perplexed parent. 15c a number, \$1.50 per year. BABYHOOD Publishing Co., 5 Beckman street, New York.

THE BEST OF BACON.

The lighter pigs will make bacon—you need not be so particular about the size—as a pig which weighs dressed 150 pounds will make choice bacon. Cut the sides into strips and put them for six weeks into a brine made as follows: For 100 pounds of meat, use six pounds of salt, four ounces of saltpetre and six pounds of brown sugar with water enough to cover the meat closely packed in a clean cask; sprinkle a thin layer of salt on the bottom so that the meat will not come in direct contact with the wood. Put the side down and be sure the whole contents are covered with the brine. At the end of six weeks take up the meat and smoke it; using corn cobs or hard wood—smoke till it is a light brown or tan color. The pieces should be sewn up in muslin bags and covered with whitewash on the outside. When prepared in this way bacon can be cooked without any freshening and it will keep sweet for a year or more. It should be stored in a dry cool place. Bacon prepared and preserved in the above way will always come handy for a side dish, or for a special meat, taking the place of pork. It is excellent to cook with greens, and in various other ways that a thrifty and skillful housewife could devise.—Farm Journal.

Wonder what the five thousand miners who have been thrown out of employment in the Monongahela valley, think of the result of the late election? Whenever a slight increase of wages is reported anywhere, the Republican press immediately points to it as "a result of Harrison's election." Why wouldn't it do just as well to call attention to this wholesale shut down as a result of Cleveland's defeat? It's a poor rule that won't work both ways.

About 1,400 pounds of ultra glycerine exploded on a wagon at Pleasantville, Pa., on Monday. The driver was literally annihilated. Parts of his two horses were found in neighboring trees. A piece of the wagon was found half a mile away. Mrs. Gutschow, in a house in the vicinity, was seriously injured by the side of a falling wagon.

The talk of making Republican States out of Territories in the Northwest has suggested to some Northern Democrats the idea of making Democratic States out of Texas in the Southwest. The joint resolution of March 1, 1848, consenting to the annexation of Texas stipulated that "new States of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to the said State of Texas, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof." Not unnaturally, therefore, a Democratic editor in Boston asked, "Why should not the Democrats cut up Texas into three or four States?" He pointed out that Texas has territory enough, and population enough, and inquired, with the air of a man who had put an unanswerable question, "If the Republicans are going into the business of manufacturing States, why shouldn't the Democrats do the same?"—N. Y. Post.

One "trusted man" in Indiana, who was put in charge of a "flock of five boatmen," took them fourteen miles on a fishing trip, in hopes of keeping them away from the polls. He has been bound over to await the action of the Federal court. He admits that he was trying to hinder the "flock of five," and the fishing trip was the best scheme he could think of.

America's Wars.

Since Columbus first discovered this country, 396 years ago, sixteen wars have raged in what are now the United States, or been waged by this Government. They were the Dutch war of 1655, King Philip's war of 1675, King William's war of 1689, Queen Anne's war of 1713, the French and Indian war, 1757; the Revolution, 1775; the Indian war, 1790; the Barbary war, 1803; the Tecumseh war, 1811; the war of 1812; the war on the Algerian pirates in 1815, the first Seminole war in 1817, the second Seminole war in 1835, the Black Hawk war of 1832, the Mexican war, 1846; and the Rebellion, 1861.

The duration and cost of the four great wars were: Revolutionary, seven years, \$134,103,700; 1812, two and a half years, \$107,159,000; Mexican, two years, \$60,000,000; and the Rebellion, four years, over \$3,000,000,000, or a total cost of nearly three and a half billion. In the revolutionary war the number of American troops engaged was 231,791, and in the rebellion the Northern soldiers numbered 2,088,623.

There have also been so-called rebellions or attempts to overthrow the Government. The first was in 1782, when some officers of the Federal army tried to consolidate the thirteen States into one and confer supreme power on Washington. The second was in 1787, called "Shay's Insurrection," in Massachusetts. The third was in 1794, popularly called "The Whiskey Insurrection of Pennsylvania." The fourth instance was in 1814, by the Hartford Convention Federalists. The fifth, on which omission the different sections of the Union blame the administration of President Monroe, and occurred on the question of the admission of Missouri into the Union. The sixth was a rebellion between the Legislature of Georgia and the Federal Government in regard to certain lands given by the latter to the Creek Indians. The seventh was in 1820 with the Cherokees in Georgia. The eighth was the memorable nullifying ordinance of South Carolina in 1832. The ninth was in 1842, and occurred in Rhode Island between the Suffrage Association and the State authorities. The tenth was in 1850, on the part of the Mormons, who resisted the Federal authorities. The eleventh was the

PROGRESSIVE AGGRESSIVE LIBERAL WEEKLY REGISTER 1889

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The Register is Democratic from "skin to core," and from core to skin again. It is opposed to and will strenuously resist the growth of trusts and monopolies, because they make the rich richer, and the poor poorer, and crush out all competition, and destroy all hope and ambition among every class of small tradesmen, mechanics, farmers and wage-workers.

It will resist with all its might every attempt at legislation in favor of the "classes" against the masses, and likewise it is unalterably opposed to the enactment of any and all un-Democratic and centralizing laws.

It believes, and will earnestly maintain, that "UNNECESSARY TAXATION IS UNJUST TAXATION;" that the tariff is a tax, and that the people cannot be made richer and happier by taxing themselves beyond the needs of an economically administered government.

It will fight to the bitter end any and all attempts to debauch and corrupt the ballot by purchase, fraud, colonization, or otherwise, for when the purity and sanctity of the ballot are gone, then the very rock upon which our institutions are built is also gone and the end of the Republic is come.

AS A NEWSPAPER

It takes rank with the best in the land. Devoted to the dissemination of information that will develop and enrich our State; to the success of all legitimate business ventures within her borders, that will augment her population and enhance the value of property, both real and personal, which in turn will lighten and distribute more equally the burdens of taxation.

Why You Should Not Be Without the REGISTER!

If you want to know all the latest news, and have a knowledge of what your own Representatives and Senators are doing and are going to do in the most interesting Congress which has assembled since the formation of the Government, then read the Register.

The tariff question will again come up for exhaustive consideration and every citizen in this broad land is interested in the disposition of this subject. The Register will give you all the news upon the question.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE brings close, a most exciting contest for United States Senator will be inaugurated from the opening of the session. The Register, always in the lead, with its corps of correspondents, will keep its readers thoroughly posted on the contest, as well as on all State legislation.

The State News, produce, wool and live stock markets.

Are specialties with the Register, and are corrected carefully twice a week.

REV. DR. TALMAGE'S SERMONS appear in the Register the day after delivery.

To the farmers, stockmen and country people of Eastern Ohio, Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia there is no weekly newspaper (outside of their own county paper) so well suited to their general wants, at so low a price. Send for specimen copy.

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DYSPEPSIA.

What misery experienced when we suddenly become aware that we possess a disordered stomach! A disordered stomach is the result of many causes, and it is a disease which is not only a source of great suffering, but it is also a source of great danger. It is a disease which is not only a source of great suffering, but it is also a source of great danger. It is a disease which is not only a source of great suffering, but it is also a source of great danger.

The underlying cause is in the LIVER, and one thing more is equally certain, as one will remain a dyspeptic who will not use the

Start the Liver to working, when all other troubles soon disappear.

"My wife was a confirmed dyspeptic. Some three years ago she was induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I feel grateful for the relief it has given her, and may all who read this and are afflicted with similar troubles, and feel that they will be relieved to all who will be advised." Wm. H. Brown, Fair Valley, Pa.

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WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES, SINGLE SHOT RIFLES, RELOADING TOOLS, and AMMUNITION OF ALL KINDS.

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THIS IS THE
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57, 59 and 61 Elm Street.



Vol. VI. C. F. Moore, EDITOR. Huntersville, West Virginia, Thursday, Dec. 27, 1888. Terms of \$1.00 PER YEAR. Subscription: IN ADVANCE. No. 22.

THE COURTS.

My dear Mr. ...

The fact, his defense against the annoyance of insects, can be strung on a shakel—although, as we are happy to mention, these claims are now punishable in several European States by fine or imprisonment. The head affords another opportunity to resolute preaching. It is all the opinion of many that the natural position is one of the endures of a stupid unknown Eru-

This fact is shown by the experience of the hundreds of young men, between 17 and 21 years of age, who have laid the foundation of their knowledge of their trades in New York trade schools during the past six years. The instructors there are skilled workmen, and the personal attention by them to each individual student results in the very rapid acquirement by the scholar of the necessary rudiments of his trade. In a busy workshop such personal and constant attention and the immediate correction of false methods or errors of judgment are and must be.

One of the most unhelpful
way and looking for things is to
be obliged to sit down or lie in bed
and direct somebody else to do the
looking. With what exasperation
you hear the poor man say: "What
it isn't in that drawer!" turning frus-
trated about us with a "What
now, where else shall I look, and
then?"

[illegible]

THE HUNTERSVILLE TIMES.
S. B. LOURY. C. F. MOORE.
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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
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Huntersville, W. Va.
Dec. 20, 1888.

The Direct Tax Bill.
The measure known as the Direct Tax bill has passed the House by a vote of 178 to 96. It had already passed the Senate, but must go back to that body for concurrence in the amendments now adopted. The question of interest is whether Mr. Cleveland will veto the bill; and in that event, whether it can pass over his veto.
Not only the amount of money, but in the principles involved, this bill is one of the most important that has come before the Fiftyeth Congress. It proposes to refund to the States what they paid to the Federal Government on account of the direct tax laid by Congress in August, 1861, and also to forgive the debt still due to the Federal Government by those States which never paid their full share of that tax. About \$16,000,000 would go back to the States and Territories in various sums, ranging from New York's \$2,213,000 and Pennsylvania's \$1,654,000 down to Nevada's \$4,592 and Dakota's \$3,241. Of the balances due and still carried on the Treasury books, which the bill wipes out of existence, the largest are Alabama's \$511,028, Georgia's \$477,404, and Tennessee's \$281,763.
This bill passed the Senate last January, after full discussion, by a vote of 18 to 10. There was little opposition to the measure. Only five Democratic Senators voted against it. The Southern Democrats in the Senate, as a rule, acknowledged the equity of the proposal to refund the direct tax. Of the ten Senators voting against the bill, five were Northern Republicans, including Mr. Blair of New Hampshire.
Three months later, when the measure came up in the House with the approval of the Judiciary Committee of that body, there was suddenly developed a fierce and virulent opposition, led by Gen. Oates of Alabama, and this resulted in the memorable deadlock of last April, when every expedient of obstructive tactics was resorted to in order to prevent the consideration of the Direct Tax bill. The deadlock lasted for days, and was only broken by a compromise which postponed consideration of the bill until after the election.
The vote in the House on Wednesday shows a curious fracture of the party lines. Members were influenced apparently by no other consideration than their individual judgment. Although no Republican voted for the bill, forty Democrats voted for it. Mr. Randall stood with Mr. Mills, Mr. Chandler the two breakers, and Gen. Oates against the measure; Mr. Holman and Mr. Bowden stood with Mr. Oates. Mr. Butterworth, and Mr. McKinley in favor of taking the money from the United States Treasury. The New York

Times says that the bill is equally divided—Cummings, Bryce, Cox, and Spinney against the bill, and Campbell, Merriman, Cockran, and Fletcher for it. It is a long time since there has been any vote in the House so evenly split to explain on any general principle of local interest or party loyalty.
The whole history of the Direct Tax bill up to date is a series of most singular measures in recent legislation. It is opposed on broad principles of equity and justice, and on how institutional powers of Congress to the States. More than two-thirds of the Representatives voting, and almost two-thirds of the Representatives voting, have declined for it. It is neither a job nor a steal, nor a spasmodic indulgence of extravagant propensities; nor has it been pushed in the interest of any gang of claim agents. But it involves taking from the Treasury, and consequently from the cherished surplus, many millions of dollars, and the question is, Will the President Sign it.—N. Y. Sun.
Mr. Oates (Ala.) has introduced a bill providing that no alien shall be admitted into the United States who is an idiot, insane, a pumper, or liable to come in public charge, or who has been legally convicted of a felony or other infamous crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, or who is a polygamist, anarchist or socialist, or who is afflicted with any loathsome or contagious disease, or who has entered into contract to perform labor or service for any person, firm or corporation. A penalty by fine not to exceed one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed three years, is imposed.
Section 3 provides that no vessel shall bring more than five immigrants for each one hundred tons of the capacity of the vessel. A fine of five hundred for each passenger in excess of the limit, is provided.
A tax of twenty-five dollars per head is levied upon every alien who comes into the United States, the tax to be collected by the collector of Customs at the port of entry from the owner or master of the vessel upon which the alien is brought.
Exemptions are made of diplomatic representatives, consuls or agents accredited to foreign governments, of persons who come for travel, instruction or temporary residence. Upon the latter class making affidavit to that effect, they are given an acknowledgment of the collection of twenty-five dollars, which is good for three years, payable at any port upon re-embarkation. It further provides that United States consuls abroad shall, after inquiry, issue certificates of emigration to persons desiring to emigrate to the United States, and without a certificate from a United States consul, no person shall be admitted. The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to see that the provisions of the bill are carried into effect.
The Democratic House came on Tuesday night discussed the admission of Territories, but took no action. Mr. S. B. Cox favored the admission of all the Territories except Utah and New Mexico. Mr. Oates of Alabama dissented from the view advanced by Mr. Cox. He regarded the question of the admission of the Territories as largely political, and believed that the interests of the Democratic party should be considered. Mr. Spinney said that the question was purely political. He would oppose the admission of Territories in every way he could, and in 1892, with a staunch, sterling Democrat at the head of the Democratic ticket, that party would march on to victory. He did not believe in sentimental measures.

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The President's Honesty.
However one may differ from President Cleveland on political questions, says Charles P. Hyatt, in the Chicago American, one must recognize in him an official sensible of the dignity of his place. I learn from a recent guest of the Elvedale that the President has always been most scrupulous in forbidding any appropriation to personal uses of public property. When the gardener of the White House grounds made up a box of beautiful plants to be dispatched to Oak View the President ordered them to be sent back, with the direction that what plants were useful should be purchased. He even requested that a guest of Mrs. Cleveland's should return to the donor an expensive present made her by a minor official. Such evidence of honesty should be gratifying to good Americans of all parties. National loyalty ought to inspire us all with the hope that the time may never come when the President of the United States shall forfeit the respect of fair minded countrymen, either for himself or for his exalted office. Allow the British plenipotentiary and the London press a monopoly of arrogant and envious criticism.
MUNN & CO. PATENTS
After forty years' experience in the preparation of new inventions, we have secured over one hundred thousand applications for patents in the United States and foreign countries. We are prepared to act as solicitors for patents, trademarks, copyrights, etc., for the United States, and to obtain patents in Canada, England, France, Germany, and all other countries. Their experience is unequalled and their facilities are unsurpassed.
Drawings and specifications prepared and filed in the Patent Office on short notice. Terms very reasonable. No charge for examination of models or drawings. Advice by mail free.
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This large and splendidly illustrated newspaper is published WEEKLY at \$5.00 a year, and is addressed to be directed to our office, 615 Broadway, New York, and is published by Munn & Co. for the publisher of Scientific American.
If you have an invention to patent write to Munn & Co. and we will send you a free copy of our book about patents mailed free.
The Appetite
May be increased, the Digestive organs strengthened, and the bowels regulated, by taking Ayer's Pills. These Pills are purely vegetable in their composition. They contain neither calomel nor any other dangerous drug, and may be taken with perfect safety by persons of all ages.
I was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia and Constipation. I had no appetite, and was constantly afflicted with Headache and Dizziness. I consulted our family doctor, who prescribed for me, at various times, without affording more than temporary relief. I finally commenced taking Ayer's Pills. In a short time my digestion and appetite improved. My bowels were regulated, and, by the time I finished two boxes of these Pills my tendency to headache had disappeared, and I became strong and well.—Hattie M. Logan, Wilmington, Del.
I was troubled, for over a year, with Loss of Appetite, and General Debility. I commenced taking Ayer's Pills, and, before finishing half a box of this medicine, my appetite and strength were restored.—C. O. Clark, Danbury, Conn.
Ayer's Pills are the best medicine known to man for regulating the bowels, and for all diseases caused by a disordered stomach and liver. I suffered for over three years with Headache, Indigestion, and Constipation. I had no appetite, and was weak and nervous most of the time.
BY USING
three boxes of Ayer's Pills, and at the same time dieting myself, I was completely cured. My digestive organs are now in good order, and I am in perfect health.—P. Lockwood, Topeka, Kans.
Ayer's Pills have benefited me wonderfully. For months I suffered from Indigestion and Headache, was restless at night, and had a bad taste in my mouth every morning. After taking two boxes of Ayer's Pills, all these troubles disappeared, my food digested well, and my sleep was refreshing. Henry W. Hennessey, Rockport, Mass.
I was cured of the Piles by the use of Ayer's Pills. They not only relieved me of that painful disorder, but also increased my appetite, and restored my health.—John Larnette, St. John, N. B.
Ayer's Pills,
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
Advice to Mothers.
Mrs. Winslow's **ROYAL BAKING POWDER** should always be used when children are eating food. It relieves the little children of colic, flatulency, and all the little ailments which so often afflict them. It is very pleasant to taste. It softens the child, opens the bowels, allays all pain, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle.
INVENTION
The world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away, than anything else in the world. (Grand outfit free). Address
True & Co., Augusta, Maine.
1-17.
Pico's Cure for Cough Medicine.
If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.
Pico's Remedy for Catarrh of the Throat, Nasal Cavity, and Larynx.
Pico's Remedy for Catarrh of the Throat, Nasal Cavity, and Larynx. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 10c. E. T. Manhattan, Warren, Pa.
Announcement.
To the citizens within a radius of
20 MILES OR MORE FROM DUNMORE, W. VA.
The undersigned hereby announce themselves as candidates for public patronage and respectfully solicit your support. We have on hand, now and on hand to make weekly additions thereto, a varied assortment of such Goods as are
Usually Kept in a Country Store, and are anxious to convert them into CASH or exchange for Wool, Ginseng, Beeswax, Corn, Wheat, Buckwheat, Rye, Oats, Eggs, Butter, GOLD, SILVER and
"GREENBAX,"
for which will allow the highest market price. Give us a call and see what a large amount of goods you can get at our store for **ONE DOLLAR.**
OUR TREASURY
is not overflowing with a surplus, but we have decided nevertheless to reduce the "TARIFF" on everything we have for sale, that has not already been reduced as low as it is profitable to handle for "REVENUE ONLY" sufficient to enable us to make a success of our business.
Again we ask you for your undivided support in this campaign,
AND if you decide to elect us, we will be pleased to give you the best bargains to be had in this "Neck o' woods."
To THOSE owing us an Account or Note, we are in need of "SPON-DULANCE" and think powerfully ought to pay us part, if not all, you owe us.
HUPPINE to meet you all smilingly in front of our counters often during the CAMPAIGN. We are, dear friends,
4R 11.
Your most Obedient Servants,
WM. H. CACKLEY & CO.

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Pico's Cure
FOR
CONSUMPTION.
It has permanently cured THOUSANDS of cases pronounced by doctors hopeless. If you have preliminary symptoms, such as Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, &c., don't delay, but use PICO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION immediately. By Druggists. 25 cents.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
CURE SICK HEADACHE
Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured
Ache they would be almost precious to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end there, and those who once try them will find them little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head
is the base of so many ills that here is where we make our great head. Our pills cure it while others do not.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are entirely vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials of 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.
CARTER MEDICAL CO., NEW YORK.
Sole U. S. Agents, J. H. & J. W. H. H.

Vol. VI. C. F. Moore, EDITOR. Huntersville, West Virginia, Thursday, Jan. 3 1889. Terms of Subscription, \$1.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. No.

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— 1974 —

"John, you've been smoking again. Your clothes are reeking with the odor," "Maria, you are mistaken. I rode home in a smoking car. Had to do that or stand up." (Next day) "John, you've been drinking again." "M'rie, you say I have? I rode home to a— with a— (ue, that was the title) M'rie, you're just talking about that other time I rode home kind of blind but there I saw my car." (Chicago Tribune.

of him the enthusiasm the other day," says a writer in the Pall Mall Gazette, "in turning over a volume of the British Museum Catalogue, to examine the literary entries under the names of Gibbon, Robertson, William Kew, &c." The total number of them, exclusive of "other languages and other copies," is 383. Of these, eight are in Italian, seven in French, five in German, two in Greek, two in Russian, two in Dutch, two in Welsh, one in Danish and one in Spanish. The diversity in subject is not less remarkable, but it is strange that, as Mr. Hartmann's anecdote that, at least

Official Directory of Pocahontas County.

Judge of Circuit Court, A. N. Campbell.
Prosecuting Attorney, L. M. McClintic.
Sheriff, R. V. Hill.
Deputy Sheriff, J. J. Beard.
Clerk of Or. & Co. Courts, J. J. Beard.
Assessor, O. O. Arbogast.
Com. & Co. CL, G. E. Beard, Pres't.
S. B. Hannah.
G. P. Moore.
Co. Surveyor, Geo. Baxter.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Monday in April, 3rd Monday in June and 5th Monday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July July is levy term.

L. M. MCCLINTIC,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

C. F. MOORE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

D. A. STOFER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and Webster counties.

H. S. RUCKER,
Atty.-at-Law & Notary Public,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBUCKLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.
Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

W. L. KEE,
Atty.-at-Law,
Beverly, W. Va.

Will Practice in the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county.

F. J. SNYDER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

D. J. M. WEYMOUTH,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
Beverly, W. Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

D. S. P. PATTERSON,
Physician & Surgeon,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Distinguished Business Educator

Prof. Smith, Principal of the Commercial College of the University of the South, has been visiting in the West. He is a distinguished business educator and has been successful in his career. He is a native of the South and has spent much of his life in the West. He is a man of high character and is well known in the business world. He is a member of the American Association of Business Educators and is a frequent speaker at their meetings. He is a man of high character and is well known in the business world. He is a member of the American Association of Business Educators and is a frequent speaker at their meetings.

Advertisements of which appear in another column, numbered last year (1888) students from the West. In the business world, the people are looking for a man who can give them the best advice. Prof. Smith is a man who can give them the best advice. He is a man of high character and is well known in the business world. He is a member of the American Association of Business Educators and is a frequent speaker at their meetings.

The Rosary of My Years.

BY FATHER RYAN.

Some reckon their age by years,
Some measure their life by art,
But some tell their days by the flow of
their tears.

And their life by the means of their
heart.

The dial of earth may show
The length, not the depth, of years;
Few or many may come, few or many
may go.

But our time is best measured by tears.

Ah! not by the silver gray
That creeps through the sunny hair,
And not by the scenes we pass on our
way—

And not by the furrows the finger of
care
On forehead and face have made;
Not so do we count our years;
Not by the sun of the earth—but the
shade

Of our souls—and the fall of our tears.

For the young are oftentimes old,
Though their brow be bright and
fair,
While their blood beats warm their
beats lie cold—

O'er them the spring time—but winter
is there—
And the old are oftentimes young,
When their hair is thin and white;
And they sing in age as in youth they
sung.

And they laugh, for their cross was
light.

But head by head I tell
The rosary of my years,
From a cross to a crown they lead—'tis
well!

And they are blessed with a blessing of
tears.
Better a day of strife
Than a century of sleep;
Give me instead of a long stream of
life

The tempest and tears of the deep.

A thousand joys may foam
On the billows of all the years;
But never the foam brings the brave
bark home—
It reaches the heaven through tears.

A Meeting.

At a meeting of the citizens of the Little Levels, held Thursday, Dec. 20th, 1889: Isaac McNeel being made Chairman, and W. H. Overholt, Secretary. A committee of three being appointed, consisting of C. J. Stalling, Dr. J. A. Larue and W. H. Overholt to draft resolutions expressive of the objects of this meeting. The following resolutions were reported and unanimously adopted:

Resolved—That as citizens of the Little Levels we are proud of the name and character which our people have acquired as a community, as a temperate peaceful and law abiding people. That we recognize that the prosperity which has been vouchsafed, our community has been the result of good morals and good conduct of our people under the blessing of God. Therefore, desiring to preserve unimpaired the blessings we have so long enjoyed, and learning that there is an effort being made by persons who in ill regard and open violation of our laws would introduce into our midst for sale and barter intoxicating drinks, in disregard of every interest which is dear to the citizens of this community.

Resolved—That we desire to express publicly our indignation at the promoters and abettors of such an enterprise and earnestly request the co-operation of every good citizen in an effort to maintain the laws in their spirit as well as letter and to bring to punishment any one who would attempt to destroy the peace, prosperity and happiness of our people by selling intoxicating drinks in our midst.

Resolved—That we urge upon all persons who may be in any way connected with this nefarious business the wisdom and necessity of abandoning it at once. We entreat them by all that may yet remain sacred to them. In the name of our homes, our wives, our children. In the name of our young men, who are

And support of our age; contaminate them not with your foul and unholy business. Desist now from efforts which if successful can only involve you with others in ruin for be sure as God, lives your sin will find you out.

Resolved—That we warn all persons against engaging in anyway in the sale or distribution of ardent spirits in our community and earnestly pledge our united support to every lawful effort which may be made to wipe out this foul blot upon the good name of our citizens and in opposition to those who in disregard of the spirit of the law and the known sentiments of every large majority of the citizens of this community, would introduce spirituous liquors in our midst; we will stand for our homes our families our good names our property, and we warn them that we will find means to enforce our wishes, and in self defense use such means as God has given us to eradicate this evil.

Resolved—That after obtaining the signatures of the citizens of this community to these resolutions, that two copies of the same be posted at suitable places, and that a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the Pocahontas TIMES with a request that they be published.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

ISAAC MCNEEL, Chairman.
W. H. OVERHOLT, Secretary.

A Letter to the Public

To the Public I would like to say that my school has already succeeded beyond anything that I expected. Despite the most excellent Public school with its highly accomplished and energetic faculty my school grown until now it numbers 30 on roll. I still appeal to the citizens of Pocahontas and adjoining counties for help in building up a school for them. No enterprise of any consequence is without opposition. Therefore, with heavy heart, fixed purpose, your help, and a firm trust in God I may make my coming among you a success. Last week appeared in THE TIMES a program of an entertainment given by my girls and boys 24th Dec. The path and humor were only to illustrate the frivolous side of life and the joyousness of the approaching season; while the more solid and serious parts were to characterize the thoughts which should sometimes enter the deepest recesses of every heart.

I am well aware that much has been said about the entertainment and against it. Be that as it may, one thing is true, I have given 11 times before in different sections of counties and before intelligent people, and nothing of fault was ever made of it before. It is reported too that Rev. Mr. Hydensticker stopped his children from my school because of the grand finale of the entertainment. I will give you the direct language of Mr. Hydensticker to myself. "Miss George, owing to some change in his made in the school over here, and because they lose so many recitations while attending your school. I will not send them any more, not that I have any objections to your teaching." Mr. Hydensticker's children only took Latin from me and were necessarily absent a while from the school. He also told me that he had heard no one object to my teaching. And in the course of conversation he told me that he was as much my friend as ever.

to be and that nothing of sin was admitted, as some say. I wish my neighbor school will and earnestly trust that this efficient faculty may be much to implant and ground thorough principles in those entrusted to their care; for it is indeed a responsible position to be master of a school. Hoping to receive your aid I am yours respectfully,

G. M. SWANER,
Principal H. T. School.

Polled vs. Horned Cattle.

Academy, W. Va.,
Jan. 8th, 1890.

ED. TIMES: I venture this letter (if you will allow the space it will occupy) not for the sake of notoriety, nor to see my name in print, but with the hope that it may be of some interest to your readers, and thereby cause better writers to contribute of their views and opinions on matters more interesting, and that will add subscribers to your paper. It appears to me that our business men, in fact all our citizens should give your paper every available aid, both by patronizing it and by contributing to its columns. Our people lack neither the intelligence nor the time necessary to furnish you one page of good readable matter each week. Some two years ago Col. Gatewood, of Big Spring contributed a very interesting article on the subject of Silos and Ensilage. I would suggest to the Col. that another article on the same subject would be in order, as with two years experience he could give us facts demonstrated.

I am now very much interested in the subject of polled or horned cattle, with my mind fully made up in favor of the farmer. I think there can be no question of doubt that horns will have to go; but the process of change will of necessity be slow. Every reason demands their expulsion, with none for retaining them, viz: safety to mankind as well as to the brutes themselves; comfort to the cattle and their owners in pens, barns and especially in shipping; by not being afraid of each other they will fatten faster; grown animals become like calves, lie down close together, will eat to gether and as many winter from the same trough as can get to it.

The most human way to get rid of horns is to breed them off; and there are several species of hornless cattle that are very fine. I believe the polled Angus to be as fine a breed animal as the Durham or Hereford and quite as good or better for milk; and much harder than either; especially adapted to our mountain ranges.

Not for one I cannot wait for the slow process of breeding off the horns, so I have already disbanded 10 vows and a three year old bull about two months ago. They are now well over it, and are really improved in appearance. I shall flush up my cows and yearlings about the 1st of April, some 30 head beside those already disbanded. I shall close by saying that on a trip last spring to and through Kanawha. I know a great many do horned cattle of all ages, and met with a gentleman (a farmer and stock raiser who was a Pocahontas boy—Dink Edmiston, son of Jas. Edmiston, died.) He emigrated to Kan. directly after the war, and has been in the stock raising business for a length of time. From him I learn of the progress, and I am indebted to him for his interest in my welfare while his guest.

Religion

For the Times.
Rely on yourself, and do not be satisfied with following the crowd track of others. Follow your own path. Aim at higher things.

Only the indolent will be content with walking in the crowd. On early education, depends the intellectual efforts of man.

Take the child that is born with everything that the young heart desires, and there is nothing left for the exercise of his own powers, nothing to expand the mind, and they never acquire that strength of mind which is necessary for extensive usefulness.

On the other hand take the child that has no luxuries. Give him a few articles and he will add others by his own invention.

The child derives his highest pleasure from doing something for himself—and the forming of self command, with the first beginnings of reason and imagination. The heart and moral affections must be cultivated, as well as the intellect, to form a noble character. Man is the maker of his own mind. God has so constituted the human intellect that it can only grow by its own action. So the child's intellect rises by its own efforts, and becomes an ornament to society, and a blessing to the world.

BELLA F. CLARK,
Academy, W. Va.

Boomer's Advice.

Henry Ward Beecher is one of his latest sermons said: "To all the young that are coming into the church I say be young be gay, be hopeful, be cheerful. If God has given you a sparkling disposition, thank God and cultivate it. While it may not be the object of your life to have the joy that comes from these qualities, it is the privilege of your life to perform all your duties under its influence, and they can be performed in no other way so well. The world needs just such a development of Christianity. The world is full of sorrow it needs cheer. It is full of despondency; it needs hope. It is full of cowardice; it needs courage. It travels in pain; it wants a healthful atmosphere; sweet and balmy and radiant. It wants a singing Christianity. It wants the messenger of Christ to be a light-bearer, and no man has the right to make a dark lantern, to go home and open the light to himself and family alone. They that carry a burdensome, a woe-smitten face, dishonor God. It is contrary to his word. It is saying substantially to the world that all hope, all the promise of the divine presence, all the love which is poured like an atmosphere around about us every day from the bosom of Jesus Christ, is false and wrong. The man that carries a doubting, weary, saddened face misinterprets the religion of Jesus Christ."

Candidate's Picures.

Foreman (great daily)—"Here's an order from down stairs to print a cut of Wilkins, the People's candidate for Mayor. We haven't any cuts of him.

Able Editor—"How much did he pay for it?"

"Five dollars."

"Only \$5. Saved a heart on Lytle Plakham and ran that to Philadelphia Record.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 yr.
One inch	\$1.00	\$3.00	\$5.00	\$8.00
Two inch	\$2.00	\$6.00	\$10.00	\$16.00
Three inch	\$3.00	\$9.00	\$15.00	\$24.00
Half col'n	\$5.00	\$15.00	\$25.00	\$40.00
One col'n	\$10.00	\$30.00	\$50.00	\$80.00

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One copy, 1 yr., \$1.00 in advance; after 6 months, \$1.50; after 12 months, \$1.80. These terms will be strictly complied with.

Huntersville, W. Va.

Jan. 17, 1889.

From The Capital City.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 8.—To-day has been a lively day among the candidates for positions in the coming session of the W. Va. Legislature. Men of note from all parts of the mountain state graced the streets of this city to-day, coming principally to see how "the ball" would open up. Among those present were Judge Campbell, of Monroe, Hon. Jno. E. Kenna, Judge Fleming, Jno. D. Alderson, Esq., Danl. B. Lucas and many others who have figured prominently in West Virginia politics, together with numerous applicants for page-ship, clerks, etc.

At 2 p. m. the Democrats held rather a conference, but did not go into a caucus until 8 p. m. Everything worked nicely and nominations were made for the various positions to be filled to-morrow upon the convening of the House. Jos. J. Wood, Esq., from Ohio was elected Speaker of the House over Hon. Jos. Sprigg, of Hardy. J. M. Hamilton, Esq., was elected Chief Clerk over Col. J. B. Peyton, of Wheeling; W. B. Gibbs, of Boone, was elected Sergeant-Arms over three other gentlemen.

Everything passed off as smoothly as could be in the Democratic House but when we turn to the Republican Senate we find much dissension upon various points and up to this writing they have not brought out a man for the Pres. of that body, and as to how matters will turn out with them remains to be seen.

The Legislature will convene at 10 a. m. to-morrow. The Democrats will organize the House and it is probable that Col. Carr, the Union Labor Legislator may get the Presidency of the Senate since harmony doesn't reign in the Republican camps. The committees and committee clerks will be appointed Thursday morning.

Jan. 9.—The full Democratic ticket was elected in the house to-day; all by a majority of four.

The Senate stands 12 Dem., 13 Rep. and one Union Labor (R. B. Carr). The Democrats nominated Mr. Carr for the Presidency of that body, and it has been balloting all day on the Presidency, each ballot standing a tie. So everything is at a stand still and the Senate unorganized.

No business of importance was transacted in the House to-day.

W.

The Legislature

The West Virginia Legislature met in Charleston on Jan. 9th. The House organized with but little difficulty, selecting Hon. J. J. Wood, of Ohio County, Speaker; J. M. Hamilton, of Calhoun County, Clerk, and W. B. Gibbs, of Boone County, Sergeant at Arms.

stay equal for some time. The republicans in the Senate seem determined that no organization of that body shall be effected; so from day to day the honorable Senators but tot for President, all to one purpose except that the time is being limited at the expense of the State, to the tune of about \$500 a day.

The democrats first cast their votes for Col. Robt. Carr, of Kanawha County, but after several tie votes had been cast they agreed to support anyone the republicans might designate, rather than tie up business by a continued dead lock. No sooner, however, had the democrats gone over to the republican candidate than the republicans deserted him and scattered their vote in such a way as to make an election impossible.

What they hope to gain by this manner of conduct is not evident, unless it is that they hope by this means to prevent an investigation by the Legislature of the alleged election frauds, fearing such investigation might unearth things they prefer should remain buried.

There is certainly no excuse for such conduct, and it by no means argues well for those who indulge in it.

A Man and His Work.

Napoleon used to say that it did not matter what a man's trade was—if he was the best workman in his line he was a very superior man, deserving as much honor as anyone in the empire.

Young men just starting in life with a prejudice against manual labor would do well to get this idea into their heads. When a man is determined to do his best work he will improve his methods, and his increasing brain-power and skill will be so apparent that the lowest honest occupation will be ennobled, and the teacher will have the respect of all good men.

We have in our mind as we write a man who might easily have made a reputation in literature, journalism or law, but he deliberately chose the occupation of a canvasser for a large publishing house. He knew that his education, abilities and tastes fitted him for a high place in some learned profession, but he was also conscious of the fact that he was born with a certain tact and magnetism which never failed to win men and bend them to his will. He was poor and wanted money, plenty of it, and quick returns for his work. He found that the prejudice against canvassing was so great that heavy commissions were offered to first-class men. So he made a contract with the publishing house, not to sell books, but to secure subscriptions for something in the art line. In fifteen years he accumulated a fortune. Last year his commissions amounted to \$17,500, and he has several times refused a salary of \$10,000 a year. This man feels a pride in his work. He knew that the only way to make his occupation pleasant and profitable was to go to the very top, and he went there. Men joke and sneer when they speak of book agents canvassers, but they become very thoughtful when this master of his business takes them in hand. They recognize in him great talent, an earnest purpose, and all the points that make a gentleman.

Now, there are hundreds of other occupations less popular, and involving more distasteful work than this business of canvassing, that can be elevated and made remunerative by the right man. When we say right men we mean men who will turn every brain cell in their heads and every nerve and muscle in their bodies to aid them in doing absolutely perfect work.

Does all this require an exceptionally gifted person? By no means. It is utterly impossible to work in

of success, and the average man will find that this constant application and concentration will take the place of genius. The farmer, mechanic or clerk who will train himself mentally and physically for the best work that is possible in his field may make more or less than the canvasser whose story we have told for their emaciation, but one thing is certain—their measure of success and the development of their faculties will win admiring recognition, and they will take their place among the superior men of the community in which they live. There is more in the man than there is in the occupation.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Hoad's Surferally Calendar for 1889 is one of the neatest and prettiest we have seen. If the medicine is half so good it is well worth taking.

The Baltimore Sun says: "The Senate tariff bill has been getting along swimmingly until now by deferring consideration of items upon which the Republican Senators are not well agreed. Strange to say, sugar is the cause of most of the bitterness that is said to exist. Senators Plumb, Ingalls and Stanford oppose the proposal to cut down the duty on sugar 50 per cent. This opposition might be met by a bounty of 1 cent per pound on all sugar produced in Kansas and elsewhere in this country, but a bounty, too, might develop opposition. There are other features of the bill that are not wholly satisfactory. For a bill that is not to pass it has a great deal of work upon it. A worse tariff bill has never been proposed. No pretense is made now of protecting labor; the object is to 'check imports'."

Minister Phelps expects to return to the U. S. by March 4th, so that President Harrison can send a new minister to England without delay.

The County Commissioners of Kanawha county have torn down their old Court House, which they will replace by a new one costing over \$100,000.

The Defensor for February lately received is unusually good. This periodical is a general favorite with the ladies, and is well worth all it costs. Published by the Butterick Publishing Co., New York.

If the Legislature is long about electing a United States Senator as it is organizing, there is danger of Kenna's term expiring before a successor is chosen.

The "kicking" element of the last Legislature seems to have fallen into line very gratefully. The trouble is now on the other side of the house.

A very destructive cyclone swept over the country last week, paying special attention to portions of Pennsylvania. Great damage was done to property and many lives lost in both Pittsburg and Reading.

President elect Harrison has been persuaded to go this far with both of them—he will tender him the Secretaryship of State, provided a solemn promise is made by brother Blaine that he will not take it.—Charleston Star.

Justice Barrett, of New York, has decided that by entering the sugar trust the North River Sugar Refining Company has violated its charter and forfeited its right to corporate existence. A righteous decision.

Nothing remains of the Russian English settlement of Jamestown, Va., begun in 1807, such the ruins of a church tower, and this is crumbling year by year. Five rods have crumbled the monumental obelisk in the church yard, and thus one of the few landmarks remaining

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Not long ago 34,000 tons of iron were sent from Pittsburg, Ala., to Pittsburg. Since then the iron production of Alabama has increased from forty tons to 24,000 tons a year. Alabama is fourth in rank—after Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois—as an iron-producing state. Tennessee holds the fifth place.

The biennial message of Gov. W. Wilson to the Legislature of West Virginia is now before the people. We regard it as about the ablest State paper the Governor has given us during his administration. He pays special attention to election laws and their abuses, and make what we deem

to snap just now is not very prudent; but, if he should succeed he will have his new business, though it will be

NOTICE.
A reward of \$10 will be paid to any one who may give information leading to the recovery of any of our books, etc. that have been stolen from the warehouse along the railroad.

The West Virginia Program, Inc.

(continued)

SECHLER & CO.
PAID-UP CAPITAL STOCK, \$200,000.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

STYLE.  LIGHTNESS.

MANUFACTURERS OF
BUSINESS AND PLEASURE VEHICLES.
Proprietors and Sole Users of Sechler's Improved Perfection Fast-Wheel.
All Work Guaranteed as Represented.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

JAMES & MAYER BUGGIES.
 CARRIAGES.

Manufacture THE Vehicle for the
FARMERS' & MERCHANTS' USE.
The most Stylish, Best Finished and Most durable
period VEHICLE ever offered in America.
Send for full Illustrated Catalogue.

Official Directory of Pocahontas County.

Judge of Circuit Court, A. N. Campbell.
Prosecuting Attorney, L. M. McClintic.
Sheriff,
Deputy Sheriff,
Clerk of Cir. & Co. Courts, J. J. Beard.
Assessor, C. O. Arbogast.
Com'r of Cr. (C. A. Beard, Pres't.)
S. A. Hannah.
G. F. Moore.
Co. Surveyor, Geo. Baxter.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Monday in April, 3rd Monday in June and 5th Monday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July July is biennial term.

L. M. MCCLINTIC,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

C. F. MOORE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

D. A. STOFER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and Webster counties.

H. S. RUCKER,
Atty.-at-Law & Notary Public,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBUCKLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Lawburg, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.
Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

W. L. KEE,
Atty.-at-Law,
Beverly, W. Va.

Will Practice in the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county.

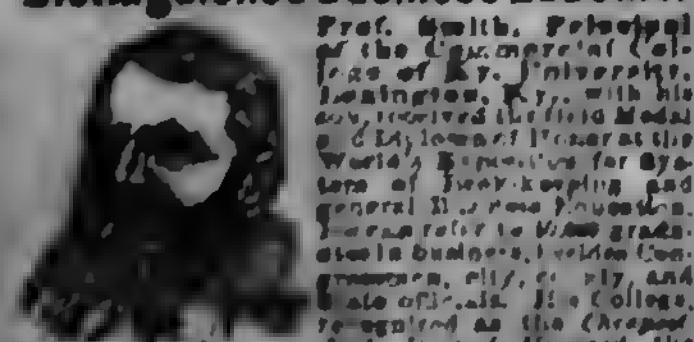
F. J. SNYDER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

D. J. H. WEYNOUTH,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
Beverly, W. Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

DR. S. P. PATTERSON,
Physician & Surgeon,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Distinguished Business Educator



Prof. Smith, Principal of the Commercial College of W. Va. University, Huntington, Ky., with his wife, received the first Medal of Honor at the World's Exposition for his system of bookkeeping and general business education. He was the first to introduce the use of the Cheque and the Journal Method, the advertisement of which appears in another column, embodied in 120 stories from the business world, in the "Business, Penmanship, Bookkeeping, and Telegraphy" series, prepared by him, and to hold high and honorable positions in the business world. For details of the college, address W. F. Smith, Huntington, Ky.

Hoching Pills.

SYMPTOMS: Moisture; intense itching and aching; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue to form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWANSON'S treatment stops the itching & bleeding, kills the parasites, and in many cases removes the tumors. It is equally effective in all skin diseases. DR. S. P. PATTERSON, Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. A CONTINUOUS supply of bottles of this medicine. Sent by mail for 50 cents.

DOES ANY ONE KNOW?

Does any one know what's in your heart and mine,
The sorrow and song,
The demon of sin and the angel divine,
The right and the wrong;
The dread of the darkness, the love of the day,
The ebb and the flow
Of hope and of doubt for ever and aye,
Does any one know?

Does any one dream of the love that is yours,
The heart that is mine;
The depth and the width of the cup which each pours
Of richest red wine;
Of the hate that is dark as the midnight of grief,
The anguish and woe,
The doubt clouds of halting and blind unbelief,
Does any one know?

Does any one see what we have in the heart
To love and to hate;
Of life's every motive an intricate part,
Of chance and of fate;
The memory of kisses, of starlight, of song,
Of roses and snow,
Of women's sweet eyes, of prayers and of wrongs,
Does any one know?

Does any one hearken to music of bells,
And the sigh of the sea,
And the whisper of woodlands that mystically swell
For you and for me;
The sound of the fond voices that ever respond,
In tones soft and low,
To the prayer we are breathing into the beyond,
Does any one know?

—(N. Waterman in New York Mercury.)

Forest Preservation.

The series of articles by Professor Shaler in Scribner's has ably presented the topic of tree preservation, a topic the American people must positively give heed to. No nation under the sun was in times of peace ever so wasteful as our own. The increasing ease of securing a supply of food has tended for some hundreds of years, if not thousands, to render human beings less economical of means and careful of methods. The older races, like the Chinese, never waste; to them everything has its use. But we have destroyed as much as we have produced. Forests that nature raised by the labor of a thousand years we have burned up in a day. Civilization has invented the phrase clearing up, which means wanton removal of all things that stand in the way of our immediate needs. Where vast stretches of oak covered millions of acres it is difficult to find a single grove or a single tree; but how inestimable such remains are when found! It is not wholly from the utilitarian standpoint that we look, but the aesthetic. There are like their surroundings. If it be undesirable to dwell in the forest, it is still more undesirable to dwell without the companionship of trees. But as a matter of economy and physical necessity we are compelled to have sympathy for and with the vegetable world. Our destiny, in common with the whole animal kingdom, is identified with the plant kingdom. In the struggle for existence, from the outset, there has been a mutual interdependence of all living things. If we destroy the trees we injure our own progress and prospects. In the present economy of nature protoplasm, or the basis of life, can only be created by the plant kingdom; from it we receive the same at second hand. But our existence is dependent on trees and plants in many other ways, and always has been. The earliest human races were littoral, or shore dwellers. They had no tools to work their way through forests, nor weapons to cope with the denizens of the forest. But with increase of the art of making tools human beings left the shore and roamed the forests as hunters. To the hunting race the destruc-

tion of trees was the destruction of their means of existence. The North American Indian saw only starvation in the white man's un-sparing ax.

Civilization has brought us into even closer relation to trees, and dependence on vegetation. The equilibrium of the air, adjusting the proportions of carbon gases for our healthy existence, depends on trees. Malaria is not caused, but prevented, by a judicious proportion of forest land. Professor Shaler takes up the case with great energy to show that the most serious result following the destruction of our forests will be the consequent loss of soil, turning vast areas into deserts. "Already a large part of many fertile regions has been sterilized in this fashion; and each year a larger portion of our infinitely precious heritage of soil slips into rivers and finds its way to the sea, because we have deprived it of the protecting coating of vegetation." We have also to consider the immense vegetation deposit which is yearly added to the soil where forests abound. Our own culture takes from the soil, on the contrary, more than it gives. So the waste from the rain is greater in tilled soil than in wooded lands. In forests the soil is ever deepening; in open lands ever decreasing. This evil we must endure, but should be careful not to aggravate. The amount of soil now swept away annually is actually clogging the large rivers, compelling them constantly to change channels. The argument of Professor Shaler is pressed to show that no man has such a right in soil that he may be wasteful of it, or use it for the disadvantage of his neighbors. Government, he holds, should interfere to prevent waste of forests.

The question of forest preservation has been more or less considered by several of the states, but, in fact, apart from the encouragement of tree planting, little has been done in a systematic manner to regulate the use or prevent the waste of trees. Our relation to the vegetable kingdom grows ever more intricate, and our serious dependence more emphasized constantly since the demands of civilization for timber and fuel increase, and must increase.

At present the greatest loss in the way of forest destruction is from fires caused by locomotives, stoves or carelessness. Some of the railroads have already taken action to prevent the recurrence of the evil from locomotive sparks. The plan adopted is to clear away all timber growth for 100 feet on each side of the track. A furrow is then run along the outer edge of this space, and the whole kept mowed and clean. The loss from timber fires is not less than an average of \$2,000,000 per state annually. This is wholly preventable.

The work of Professor Shaler is notable in this respect, that it makes the subject, which has been rather held to be local, to be a continental matter. He has enlarged the subject, and shown that it vitally touches the very possibility of human existence.—(Globe-Democrat.)

Royal Salaries in Europe.

A table recently prepared shows the royal salaries paid in Europe, and it forms interesting reading for those who have an idea that our own government is conducted on a wasteful and extravagant plan.

The emperor of Russia receives \$8,200,000 per annum; the sultan of Turkey, \$6,000,000; the emperor of Austria, \$4,000,000; the king of

Prussia, \$3,000,000; the king of Italy, \$2,000,000; the queen of England, \$2,200,000; the queen of Spain, \$1,000,000, and the king of Belgium, \$500,000.

What a sermon against monarchical government this brief table contains. Eight persons, men and women—for kings and queens are nothing more—receive each year in the aggregate \$28,100,000 for doing what? For doing nothing that hundreds—maybe thousands—of their subjects could not do just as well and possibly much better. Some of these monarchs get their salaries for really doing nothing. Queen Victoria, for example, has absolutely no function to perform except to represent in her royal person the idea of dominion and sovereignty. She has no part in the government of the country. The most irrepressible Irish member of parliament does more and has more to say about ruling the empire than Victoria has; and yet because she is what she is, the mere eidolon of a bygone autocracy, her loving subjects pay her over \$2,000,000 every year for her own use and benefit.

The king of Prussia receives \$3,000,000 a year as compensation for his arduous royal duties; and when it is considered that he is the emperor of Germany, that he is a man over 90 years of age, and that the reins of government have been for years in the hands of Bismarck, it must be admitted that, judged by republican standards, he does not earn his salary.

Probably the czar of Russia performs as much or more actual labor than any reigning sovereign in Europe. The form of government of Russia being a despotism, the czar must necessarily center all authority in himself and be, in fact as well as name, the fountain and source of all authority. But even for his duties, irksome, multifarious and difficult though they may be, \$8,250,000 is more than they are worth, especially in view of the financial condition of Russia and the immense drain upon her resources.

The people of the United States thought they were doing a wonderful thing when they increased the president's salary from \$25,000 a year to \$50,000; and yet the larger amount is only a trifle over two days' salary of the emperor of Russia, while at the same time the United States is really better able to pay the president the czar's salary than Russia is to pay the czar the president's salary.

Royalty is simply an enormously expensive luxury, with nothing to recommend it except tradition and precedent, and the only wonder is that it can keep its hold so long on intelligent and progressive nations in this age of the world.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Shipping Gold to Europe.

When one recalls the millions upon millions of dollars in gold that annually seek Europe to provide for the necessities of our import trade, the question of how gold is shipped to Europe becomes a curious and interesting one. The bank of America is the largest single shipper of gold abroad. Shipments are made in about kegs, very like the ordinary beer kegs. Every one contains \$50,000 in coin or in bar gold. The latter is the favorite for these shipments, since the government has permitted the and treasury to purchase bar for gold coin, so coin in \$1,000,000 shipment is liable to a loss by abrasion of from eight to twenty ounces, of from \$150 to \$200; and the bars only lose about

three-fourths of that amount. Where coin is used, however, are preferred. They are packed in stout canvas bags, each bag containing 125 double eagles of gold, and ten bags fill a keg.

About the only precaution taken against tampering with kegs is a treatment of the keg ends, usually known as "red taping." Four holes are bored at equal intervals in the projecting rim of the staves above the head. Red tape is run through these, crowing on the top head, the ends meeting at the center, where they are sealed to the head by the hardest of wax and stamped with the consignor's name. The average insurance is about \$1,500 per \$1,000,000. Then there is an expense of \$2 a keg for packing and cartage aboard ship, or \$200 for the same work; and the inevitable loss by abrasion, whatever it may prove to be. There are great Wall street firms shipping from \$25,000,000 to \$40,000,000 annually. Some of these have for years insured themselves, and credit that the saving has been sufficient to replace a loss of \$1,000,000. These are large figures. But this has become a country of large figures and affairs.—(Magar L. Wakeman in Globe-Democrat.)

Left Handed Writing.

"It looks like copperplate," remarked a prominent teacher of penmanship to a reporter, as he exhibited a handsome specimen of cursive graphy from among the many specimens in his large collection.

"It couldn't have been written very rapidly," suggested the reporter.

"It was, though—as rapidly as the writer could make his fingers move."

"Probably he is a professional penman; bookkeeper or teacher likely?"

"Neither, and he only learned to write four years ago. He was a soldier. During the war he lost his right arm. After the war he became a travelling salesman. Five years ago he lost a leg in a railroad accident, and then took up penmanship. He had to learn it all over again. But by perseverance you see how much he has accomplished. He is the secretary of a mining company down town and draws \$10,000 a year salary. One odd thing about this is that he never was a good penman when he had both arms. But in learning to use his left hand he acquired the art of making all of his characters plain. He made them slowly at first, and now he can't write badly, no matter how rapidly he works."

"Did you ever know of a man's learning to use both hands equally well?"

"There are a few instances on record. I heard of a man once who not only wrote with both hands, but wrote with them at the same time and a different sentence with each hand. He was the wonder of the profession, but he was, more of a freak than anything else. Ambidexterity is a great accomplishment, but such experiences as that are not valuable, save as curiosities."—New York Mail and Express.

Mrs. Jay Gould died at her home in New York last week.

Senator Frye, of Maine has been re-elected; and Senator Isham G. Morris, of Texas, has also been re-elected.

Entered at the Post-office at Huntersville, W. Va., as second class matter.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 yr.
One inch	\$ 1.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 5.00
Three in.	3.00	4.00	6.00	10.00
Gr. column	3.00	6.00	10.00	17.00
Half col'n	1.50	3.00	5.00	8.00
One col'n	1.00	2.00	3.00	5.00

Reading notices, not exceeding five lines, twenty-five cents for each insertion, and five cents a line for each additional line.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One copy, 1 yr., \$1.00 in advance; after 6 months, \$1.25; after 12 months, \$1.50. These terms will be strictly complied with.

Huntersville, W. Va.
Jan. 31, 1889.

POST MORTEM REBUKE.

The New York World, and a few other newspapers of less importance, have lately made themselves very busy in condemning Grover Cleveland and charging him with the defeat of the democratic party. A recent editorial of the World is very pronounced and bitter in its charges, and in our opinion inconsistent and untrue.

We do not pretend to say that Cleveland made no mistakes, nor do we doubt that he indirectly contributed to the result of November the 6th; yet we believe his blunders were committed in an honest and brave effort to redeem the pledges of his party and to secure for the people good and pure government. His mistakes consisted not in the end aimed at, but in the means he adopted to reach it.

No doubt his memorable message to Congress, which merged all other questions into the one great issue of tariff reform, was the beginning of our defeat. Not because the recommendations of that message were wrong, but because they were untimely, and resulted in arousing the opposition to such active energy as terminated in a suppression of the will of the people by political craftiness.

In this action Grover Cleveland was only aiming to do what the platform of his party had promised to do, and was urged on by his party leaders of no mean standing nor limited experience, in whom he had reason to place confidence; and among the many voices clamoring for tariff reform could be distinctly heard the deep-toned, persistent cry of the New York World. On the strength of these appeals the issue was made up, the battle fought and the cause lost, though not forever. How inconsistent and unfair it is for those who helped to make the issue, hoping to justify themselves, now to charge the failure entirely to that one man who was brave enough to lead the fight and who never wavered. Granting that to Cleveland only our defeat is chargeable, and that the New York World opposed his policy, it would now be extremely ungenerous to make such an assault, since all admit that Cleveland endeavored to give the people a fair and upright administration; but as it is when the World condemns Cleveland it condemns itself. Cleveland is the same man now that he was before the election and our opinion of him is unchanged. Let us not heap upon him the bitterest of our disappointments, but as we stood with him in triumph, let us now stand with him in defeat, nor abandon the cause we all believe to be just, because once defeated.

Judge A. C. Snyder has been elected President of the Supreme Court. Judge Snyder has made a good record in his judicial life and has been on the bench.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The dead-lock in the West Virginia Legislature was broken on the 21st, after about two weeks had been consumed in doing nothing. Col. R. S. Carr, of Kanawha county, was elected President of the Senate on the 120th ballot, receiving ten votes from the democrats and six from the republicans, so that neither side can claim any great victory in the result.

Col. Carr is a union labor man, and it is not known certainly how he will vote when it comes to the election of a United States Senator. He is a man of considerable ability and is said to possess in a large measure the qualities of a good presiding officer. But whether the selection be wise or not, it is a great relief to the people to have the affair ended.

Since the organization several ballots have been taken for U. S. Senator, in which the republicans have voted pretty solidly for Guff and the democrats scattering, with Kennan in the lead. These ballots, however, have but little significance, as the democrats have not been anxious to effect an election. The Constitution provides that balloting for U. S. Senator shall begin the second Tuesday after organization, but as one branch of the Legislature did not organize until a late day, the democrats think it wise to postpone an election until the second Tuesday after the organization of the Senate. The democrats held a caucus, adopting the two-thirds rule, and agreeing to stand by the caucus nominee. Jan. 15, Kennan lacked but one delegate was absent when it is conceded is a Kennan man. So the defeat of Senator Kennan is not so certain after all. Gen. Guff can no doubt get the full vote of his party whenever he desires it; but it is estimated that he would still lack two votes, giving him the benefit of all the doubtful ones. To be sure, nothing is yet certain as to the outcome.

Nothing of importance has been done aside from political dodging.

The Democratic Party and the Future.

The editorial of the New York World, denouncing President Cleveland for the overthrow of the democratic party, was, as we have before shown, cowardly and unjust.

Here is the one undisputed fact of the late campaign: there was not a cloud in the democratic sky when President Cleveland wrote his message. That that message not been written we should have had a walk-over. Even after it was written had the democratic convention reaffirmed the platform of 1884, on which it had already carried the country, it would still have been victorious. It made Cleveland's message the platform, and it not only thereby postponed the very tariff reform it was fighting for, but it sacrificed the weightier and more precious principles which it was carrying and which it must carry to the end of time.

President Cleveland is not to be blamed for this. He obeyed the pressing demand of the leaders to whom he had given his confidence—and his loyalty to them, meant loyalty to the party. Nor can these leaders be blamed. They advised as they thought best.

We have no fear of party harmony in the future. What is laid will be agreed on, and every demand will support it. It is possible that the beam has been already made so aggressively that the democratic party is committed for the future to a fight for tariff reform in the same terms as those on which we have just been defeated. If so, all right. We shall do our part of the work in love and earnestness. It may be that Brother Watterman's "value of inflation" with which he hoped to "arrest the attention" of the country (and succeeded) will be lowered

and the value of reason annihilated therefore. If so, all the better and we shall fight with equal earnestness and more hope. Until the issues for 1892 are made up and their exact terms agreed on their should be the fullest discussion among democrats as to what to host. The policy of one democrat denouncing and suspecting every other democrat who differs with him, is not only unwise but unpatriotic.

When the issues are made up and the platform adopted every democrat must then sink his personal views and fall into ranks. Until then let us keep cool and study the situation seriously. Let us pocket pride and prejudices and put domestic peace above every personal consideration. If every democrat will but do this we shall triumph again in 1892 in spite of the admission of republican territories and the upshotment of the new census.—Atlanta Constitution.

Amend the Electoral Law.

The error in the returns of the Presidential electors of Texas, even if not amended, would be immaterial as affecting the general result. It would simply reduce by thirteen Mr. Cleveland's vote in the electoral colleges, and leave Mr. Harrison's vote unchanged.

But the fact that such an error was committed and that the counting of the vote of Texas is thereby endangered suggests the very serious consequences that might ensue were the throwing out of the vote of a sovereign State would give the election to a defeated candidate.

It is necessary of course to have so solemn an act as the choice of a President performed by safe and systematic methods, that no question may arise as to the legitimacy of the election, but it would be well to relieve the law in some way of technicalities that, by misconstruction or oversight, might wholly revolutionize the declared will of the people at the polls.

It is known, beyond all quibble or peradventure, that the people of Texas chose Cleveland electors at the last election—as well known as it is that the people of Maine chose Harrison electors, and a blunder of the electors in not signing their names in the proper place would never dislodge the minds of the people of the consciousness amounting to positive knowledge, that the electors were duly and lawfully chosen.

Under no circumstances, short of an absolute failure or refusal of a State to send in its returns should it be possible to count out the vote. It is not a small matter. It is a matter enough with changed conditions to precipitate the Republic into another civil war. The law must be so amended as to make such a catastrophe impossible.—Washington Post.

The \$30,000,000 mortgage of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad was recorded at Richmond, Va., on Tuesday of last week, and is being recorded in every county on the lines of that railroad. The mortgage is made to the Central Mortgage Company of New York, and it is on the property of the road from a point on James river below Richmond, Va., to Huntington, W. Va., thence to a point of connection with the Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy Road. It is also on the extension from Richmond, Va., to Newport News and thence to Phoebus, near Norfolk, Va., and also upon the line from Ashland, Ky., to Lexington, Ky., and on the bridge between Lexington, Ky., and Cincinnati.

SENATORS RE-ELECTED.

Illinois re-elects Senator Tallman, New Jersey re-elects Senator McPherson, Texas re-elects Senator Coke, Oregon re-elects Senator Dolph, and North Carolina re-elects Senator Ransom. West Virginia

A GOOD MOVE.

Mr. Ontario's bill on the subject of naturalization, if it should pass Congress, would go a long way to wiping out some of the evil which the country is undergoing from its lax methods of making citizens of aliens.

The provisions of the bill briefly stated, are requirement that an alien must reside five years in the United States before he can become a citizen; that at the expiration of that time he must appear in court and prove his residence, a good moral character and fitness for citizenship. If the case is in the United States Court, notice of his application for naturalization must be served on the representative of the United States, and likewise in the case of a State Court, the representative of the State Government must be notified and attend the hearing. The bill proposes to dispense with the present requirement of a declaration of intention.

The bill has made a favorable impression, and the indications for its becoming a law are good.—Chicago Herald.

The electors who cast the vote of Texas for Mr. Cleveland committed a material part of the statutory requirement of the law, and the President of the Senate directed the returns to be taken back to Texas for rectification. This will necessitate the re-convening of the electors at the Capitol of the State, and the re-transmission of the vote to Washington. It is greatly doubted if this can be done in time to have the vote of Texas counted.

It is astonishing that intelligent people will make such blunders in such serious matters. What a condition of excitement would now prevail if Cleveland had carried New York, and this Texas blunder should threaten to nullify his election.—Charleston Gazette.

It seems odd to read that a Governor's message in this country, should be printed in a foreign language by all but still stronger that more copies should be ordered printed in other languages than in English. The Texas Senate adopted a resolution to print 5,000 copies of Governor Ross' message in English, 3,000 in German, 2,000 in Romanian and 2,000 in Spanish.

The Presidential electors for the State of Texas, in making their returns failed to endorse the envelope containing the vote, which makes it doubtful whether the vote of the Lone Star State will be counted. As the matter stands now it makes but little difference, but if Cleveland had carried New York, it might have been a fatal mistake.

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One phase in business life which is not an uncommon one, and which shows that the world wags not so badly as it is said to do, is the returning to the merchants of "conscience money." It very often comes under our notice. The last occasion I observed was the other day at Burr's when a well known Catholic clergyman came up to Mr. Franklin, by whom I was standing, and handed him \$30, which a penitent of his had asked him to restore to Burr's. Whether the unrepentant creature returned had been taken in money or goods is of course no one knew, and equally of course only the priest knew the name of the person making restitution. Not very long ago a widow who had been very wealthy, but had been robbed of everything was surprised by a visit of a gentleman whom she formerly knew her husband. He handed her \$200, which he said had just come to him directed to his care to be delivered to her, simply labeled "Conscience money." You have heard the story of the man who sent \$20 annually to a shop keeper, with this single note: "Here is \$20 of money which I stole from you. I send it to you as your conscience shows." When I heard of this I thought, "What a

